THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,363—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th June	CALEDONIA a	7558	....	....
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10683
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6958	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7011
12th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7933	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
9th "	OCEANA	6010	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9210	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	8594	24 Augt.	18 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4671	30 Sept.	23 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	5773	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3930	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7153	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	8594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb,
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	8594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5571	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	459	849
" Liverpool,	605	937	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin

FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares quoted include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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in connection with
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To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

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CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route viz.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	23rd June	6 a.m.†	direct.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	22nd June	9 a.m.	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 21st June, calling at ports as inducement offers for particulars of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3205 tons, sailing on or about Sunday, 18th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3208 tons, sailing on or about 21st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

17th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	D. Cosulich	1st July 1911
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tawaboshia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

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FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

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BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
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RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

A DIFFERENCE

A PIECE of really fine glass glorifies a room as does a rare rug or a canvas by a master.

So unmistakably a work of art, so DIFFERENT is Hawkes' Cut Glass, that let one once come under its charm, become familiar with its distinguishing qualities, she is spoiled for anything else in "cut glass."

The exquisite tone of Hawkes, its superb cutting, the suave and beautiful lines of the design—EVERY DETAIL emphasises what women are more and more coming to realize.

There is more pleasure in owning a single article of "Hawkes'" than in a whole collection of ordinary glass.

Our present assortment of Hawkes' Cut Glass is very rich:—

Table service, individual pieces, toilet accessories, flower receptacles, etc.

It will interest you to spend a half hour looking over this Hawkes' group and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office. Apply

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows :—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles,' which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

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Tyers are made to wear.

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BEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

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UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

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Established 1872.

GRIMAULT &. Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE **101** BEST SONGS,
Words and Music Complete.
240 pages.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
OF THE **100** BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S
GIANT BUDGET
OF **100** SONGS.
240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO
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Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL
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Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.
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OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS.
47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
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41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.
Price 12 Annas.

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.
S. ROSE & Co. have the best Stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.,

THADE MARK
"LAXATETTES."
No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?
LOOK OUT!
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.
"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.
Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.
To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 222 of 1911.

In re: ABDULLABHAI RIKABHAI and KADERBHAI KIKABHAI, both of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants carrying on business together in partnership at Bhajipala Lane without the Limits of Bombay in the name of Kaderbhai Kikabhai, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed ABDULLABHAI KIKABHAI and KADERBHAI KIKABHAI have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1911.

B. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office High Court.
Port Bombay, Dated 16th June, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT HAVING come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that

WHITE NAINSOOKS

have recently been sold in Bombay having stamped thereon

NOS. 7070, 8080, & 9090

which numbers are well known to be the sole and exclusive property of

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS.

The Public are hereby warned that in the event of any infringement of their rights, the Undersigned will institute proceedings against all offending parties.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 13th June, 1911.

THE MALABAR TIMBER YARDS AND SAW MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS are invited for the GOODWILL, BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY and Stock in Trade of the Hubli Branch of the abovenamed Company. This comprises a complete Timber plant and business with a good connection in a district where there is an excellent opening.

Particulars on application to the Liquidator.

F. HOWARD OAKLEY, F.A.A.,
Post Box 67,
Madras.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Mutra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	103 9 0	,, 22-40	,, 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 11 0	,, 23-30	,, 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	,, 8-3	,, 19-55
	Simla Dep. 8-15	Arr. 18-30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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PUNCHESTOWN RACES
A Pretty Pathetic Story.
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Fun fast and furious.
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A Tarilling American Drama.
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and many other Pictures.
TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, June 18th.
GRAND PRZE SHOW.
7 TO 8 P.M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TWO SHOWS ONLY.
7-8 to 8 to 9 (S. T.)
Don't Miss this week's Programme.
TO-MORROW
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
"BETTY TRIES TO LEARN A BUSINESS."
A five minutes' amusement by the FEMALE FOOLSHEAD and other attractive Programme.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
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Bombay Gazette.

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WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27, June 3 and 10.]

June 22nd } Modern Kingship (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.
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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
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A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and and the following :—

Furniture of a gentleman, such as dining, cumpa writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron cots cupboards, almira, cabinets, chest of drawers, also piano, iron safes, phenograph.

100 cases of A.D.C. Scotch Liqueur whisky.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND SHOW CASES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, on behalf of the owners, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p. m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

Gold watches, lockets, brooches, rings, pencils, compasses, seals, keys, French carriage clocks, silver hunting and open-faced watches, metal watches, ladies' watches, French brass regulator, marble and porcelain clocks, black marble 400 days' clock, 400 days' time-piece, French clocks, standing clocks by James McCabe, London, writing desk, work tables, work cases, diamond weighing case, sheet glass show cases, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Mirocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee Mr. Narotamdas Hurjiwandas, and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Rahimtools Husan Miya, the deceased Mortgagor, and in persuant to the power of the sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of April, 1902, and made between the said Rahimtools Husan Miya (since deceased), of the one part and Harjiwan Narondas (since deceased) and the said Narotamdas Hurjiwandas of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 103 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 109, and now under Ward No. 615 (1) and Street Nos. 361-363, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards, the West by the aforesaid Memonwada Street, on or towards the North by the Memonwada Masjid or Mosque and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtools.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Mirocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said surviving Mortgagee, at their office, Prince Buildings, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fire Brigade Station Bungalow, Byculla, very valuable and neat new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture made to order, silk damask lined drawingroom suits of sofas and chairs, ottoman, cabinets, richly carved all pier tables and teapoys, walnut wood iron-framed cottage piano by Rose, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters, sideboards, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, table ornaments, pictures, single and double iron bedsteads, mahoganised double and single door glass almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass bird cage, ice-box, lined zinc and charcoal, carpets, large lot of wearing apparel, gent's bicycle by Swift, books, etc. the property of W. NICHOLS, Esq, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, proceeded Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 17th June, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture, such as sofas, chairs, large show cases, one billiard and dining table combined with cues, iron bedsteads with mattress, one lot of valuable books, such as dictionary of engineering 8 vols., Chambers Encyclopedia 10 vols., History of Freemasonary 7 vols., Arabian Nights 11 vols., Popular Encyclopedia 14 vols., Century Dictionary Encyclopedia and Atlas 10 vols., Encyclopedia Dictionary 7 vols., novels, etc., iron safe with stand, stamp handles stamp mounts with plates and handles, rubber types, boxes, 20 small tins paint, iron stove bicycles, etc.

One model horse for saddle and harness.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, age five, goes in saddle and harness, suitable for a native prince for the Durbar.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
On account of the concerned—
1 set brass mounted English leather harness with English reins.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulabchand Deochund Javeri, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mohanlal Chaganlal Choksi :—

2 very valuable large Soojai, weighing about 300 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Medow Street, Fort, Kamatipura 14th Lane and Jail Road.

Under instructions from Bai Rahmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Peerbhoy, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1901, and made between Ahmedbhai Kikabhai and Saifuddin Kikabhai of the one part, and the said Rahmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Ahmedbhai Kikabhai and Saifuddin Kikabhai, the undersigned will, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee by the said Indenture of mortgage, sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned properties, on the respective days and hours hereunder noted :—

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m (S.T.), on the premises.

All that undivided equal half share of the mortgagors in a piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, consisting of two compartments, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Medows Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, on the south by the property of Merwanji Framjee Pandey, on the east by the property of the Fort Press Company, and on the west by the said Medows Street, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1116 1117, 1118 and 1119, and Street Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111-113 and 115, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mirjaji Ahmedbhai and Company Milliners, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 132, and the said message, tenement, thereon being Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25.

On TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of lease-hold land situate at Kamatipura Fourteenth Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the said Street, on the south by the property of Santee Encter, on the east by New Foras Road, and on the west partly by the property of Hormasji and partly by a passage, which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Fort, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 29, Old Survey No. 4294, Collector's new No. 16037, and New Survey No. 6903, together with building standing hereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2552, Street No. 90 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece of fazandari land with the message tenement or dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon, situate at Jail Road outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand eight-hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 3603, 3604, 3606 (2), 3606 (3), 3606 (4), 3606, (5), 3606 (6), 3607 (1), 3607 (2) and 3608 and Street Nos. 27, 41a, 47, 47a, 47c, 47d, 47e, 49, 51 and 53-57, and bounded on the north by the property of Hakimji Lookmanji, on the south by the property of Abdul Latiff, on the east by the property of Abdul Latiff Shaik Ali, and on the west by the Jail Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Attorneys, Messrs. Payne Co., at their office, at 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Enquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEER-Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLFREY—May 22, at Froxfield House, Southwick, Sussex, the wife of Frederick Henry Allfrey, M A, M B, B C Cantab, M R C S, L R C P.

FANSHAWE—May 25, at the Vicarage, Godalming, the wife of the Rev Gerald C Fanshawe.

GIBBON—May 22, at Deraugh, Wexford, the wife of Capt F H Gibbon, Army Medical Corps.

WINSTANLEY—May 23, at Braunston Hall, near Leicester, the wife of Major Winstanley.

ESSELL—May 20, at Birchyfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, the wife of Major F K Essell.

LUSH—May 25, at Tanglewood, Bushey Heath, Herts, the wife of the Hon Mr Justice Lush.

POOLE—May 26, at The White Cottage, East Cowes, I W, Hon Mrs Poole.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—CRUDDAS—May 17, at the Church of the English Martyrs, Cambridge, Capt Michael Francis Fox, Leinster Regt, to Violet, daughter of the Rev. George Cruddas, Nether Warden, Hexham, Northumberland.

VOPVARKA—ORMSBY JOHNSON—May 15, at Buda-Pesth, Capt Hugh Vodvarka, Army Service Corps, Austrian Army, to Teresa Katherine Ormsby, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Ormsby Johnson.

WRAY—WRAY—May 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Cecil James Wray, of Wanganni, N Z, son of C A Wray, Stipendiary Magistrate (retired), to Ada, daughter of the late Lieut-Gen Edward Wray, C B, 16 Pelham Street, S W.

DEATHS.

BURNABY—May 26, the Hon Mrs Sybil Burnaby daughter of the late Lord Delamere, aged 39.

DUNN—May 26, William Hew Dunn, son of the late Major Gen Dunn, R A, aged 63.

GOFF—May 25, at Horsham, Capt Bertram Goff, late 71st Highland Light Inf.

KING—May 25, at Sonning, Anne, widow of the Rev. J C King, vicar of Bury, Sussex, aged 88.

LITTLEWOOD—May 26, at Warfield Vicarage, Bracknell, the Rev Benjamin Campbell Lottlewood, Vicar of Warfield, age 57

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BANISTER—June 7, at Ranchi, the wife of A E Hurst Banister, of a daughter, stillborn.

WARD—June 7, at Bangalore, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward, a daughter.

DEATH.

MACMULLEN—June 10, at Quetta, Louise Constance, the dearly beloved wife of J A MacMullen, Manager, Chamba Club, Dalhousie, aged 54 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction : "The Punchestown Races," a fine sporting film.

Maxim :—"He who seizes the right moment is the right man."—Goethe.

OVERBALANCED HIMSELF.—A patient in the Sir J. J. Hospital, named Chinulal Peora, was looking out of a window on the first floor of the hospital on Thursday night, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground. His right arm was fractured and he sustained injury on his head.

Y. M. M. A.—The eleventh weekly of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held at 10-40 p.m. to-morrow in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habiburrehamn Khan will deliver a lecture on "Human Progress" in Hindustani.

ACCIDENT IN CRUICKSHANK ROAD.—Chandra Bhagubai, a Hindu woman, aged 25, was walking in the middle of Cruickshank Road on Thursday, and when opposite the Esplanade Police Court she moved off the tram line she was walking on to the other to avoid a tram car coming from the direction of Bori Bunder. Just then another tram car came up from the opposite direction and knocked her down. She was removed to hospital for treatment.

SUICIDE OF A SYCE.—Yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a syce named Durjan Budhu, aged about 30. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased who was employed in Scott's Stables received a letter from his native country about four days ago, the perusal of which seemed to upset him. He became depressed and did no work. On Thursday morning he was found lying on a plank in the stables with his throat cut and a knife was found lying near him. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

Spanish

March	...Viva el Torero	.........F Popy
Overture	...Esmeralda	.........Hermann
Serenade	...Ein Abend in Toledo	......Schmeling
Selection	...The Chocolate Soldier	......Straus
Valse	........Monduacht auf der Alster	...Fetras
Selection	...The Girl in the Train	......Leo Fall
Two Step	...Silverheels	.........March

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, Sunday, the 18th instant instead of on the 17th instant as previously notified.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 20th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 11-30 a m. the same day.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Canara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 30 p m. on Sunday the 25th instant.

THERMOS PATENTS.

On Friday, the 26th May, the appeal to the Law Officer from the decision of the Comptroller-General granting the Thermos Company an amended patent in respect of the "Thermos" flask, was decided by the Solicitor-General (Sir John Simon) in favour of the Thermos Company, and the amended patent was ordered to be sealed accordingly.

Mr. A. J. Walter, K. C. and Mr. H. Fletcher Moulton, instructed by Messrs. Ranger Burton and Frost, appeared for Thermos Limited, and Mr. Colefax, instructed by Messrs. Collyer, Bristow and Company and Mr. H. Croydon Marks appeared on behalf of the various opponents.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ANOTHER excellent sporting subject is to be shown during the coming week in "Punchestown Races." This film has caused enthusiasm in Calcutta and is reported to be a great deal more exciting than the Grand National. The operator has been fortunate on securing some really excellent incidents of the race. A thrilling story is to be seen in the picture entitled "Detective Gallows and the Three Star Gang." It is in true American style and goes with a swing from start to finish. This week we have a good laugh in "Betty and Jane at the Theatre." How humourous the film is will be best judged by the remarks of those present to-night. There are many other pictures and the programme may be considered as quite an "Excelsior" one. To-morrow night the usual prize show will take place from 7 to 8 p.m., when one gold and two silver watches will be given away.

In reply to an application from the Corporation of Hertford, Lord Salisbury has declined to sell Hertford Castle for the public use of the inhabitants, but expressed his willingness to let it on a long lease to the Corporation at a nominal rent of half-a-crown a year. This offer has been gratefully accepted by the Corporation.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CLAIM FOR COSTS.

Question of Parsi Law.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Messrs. Payne and Company, against Pirojshaw N. Patel to recover Rs. 19,904, being the costs incurred by them in defending the defendant's wife Soonabai, in the matrimonial suit brought against her by the defendant.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said the main question in the suit was whether the plaintiffs, Messrs. Payne and Company, were entitled to maintain this suit against their client's husband and recover from him their costs as between attorney and client, as necessaries supplied by them to his wife. It would clear the ground at the outset to state that it was not contended on behalf of the defendant in the present suit that his wife had any separate property before he filed his suit against her. All she then had were ornaments worth about Rs. 3,000 which were presented to her on her marriage and were under the rulings of the Bombay High Court, the joint property of the husband and the wife. About half of those ornaments she had disposed of for the expenses of herself and her children, between the time she was sent out of her father-in-law's house and the time this suit was filed. The remaining ornaments worth about Rs. 1,500, she deposited with her solicitors and they had possession of them. Under the compromise effected in the matrimonial suit, she became the owner of those ornaments and became entitled to other amounts of the value, according to Mr. Dinshaw's evidence of about Rs. 6,000. These also were in the possession of the plaintiffs. The defendants contended that the solicitors ought to look to these ornaments for their attorney's and client costs. Soonabai's father, who is a Government pensioner, was a man of very small means and he paid to her solicitors from time to time small sums of money aggregating to Rs. 2,400. The defendant contended that that sum should also be appropriated by the plaintiffs towards their claim in the first instance.

His Lordship was afraid it was too late in the day now to raise the question as to whether the Common Law of England did or did not apply to the Parsis who inhabited the town and island of Bombay. In Nowroji vs. Rogers, Mr. Justice Westropp held that it did, and that case had been followed by a series of decisions of this Court holding that except where there was special legislation affecting the community, the Common Law of England applied to the Parsis residing in the Presidency Town of Bombay. The authorities left no doubt whatever that under the Common Law of England the wife was entitled to pledge her husband's credit and defend herself at his cost in any action that he might file against her for dissolution of his marriage with her.

It was pointed out, continued his Lordship, that the High Court had framed a table of fees, and it was argued that the Court had no power to award anything more than what was fixed in that table. It seemed to his Lordship to be quite clear that when the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was framed and even later on when the table of fees was settled, the question that had now arisen was never present to the minds of the framers of the Act and the table. No doubt the framers of the table desired that the costs in a Parsi matrimonial suit should be as low as possible, but if it was argued that the work "only" in the table meant that the Court had no power under any circumstances to award anything more than what was provided in the table, then they were led into grave absurdities.

The defendant also raised the question whether the monies and jewellery deposited with the plantiffs ought to have been realised and applied towards the payment of their costs before making their claim in this suit against the defendant. His Lordship on this point also held against the defendant.

His Lordship in conclusion, said that he was driven to decide every point in this case against the defendant. His Lordship had done so with great reluctance and regret. The question raised in the suit had never before arisen in a case tried by the Parsis Chief Matrimonial Court. His decision might be of small importance so far as the parties to the present suit were concerned, but his Lordship was afraid that it would have a most disastrous effect on the Parsi community, and to the unfortunate Parsi husband who might have to resort to the Matrimonial Court, there would now be an added terror to the usual unpleasentness associated with suits arising out of domestic troubles. As soon as his troubles were over in the Matrimonial Court, he would be faced with the possibilities of a suit at the instance of his wife's solicitors for all her expenses under the guise of necessaries supplied to her, though he might have been successful in the suit. That was the result of his Lordship's judgment and the result was most deplorable and was entirely due to the fact that English Common Law was to be made applicable to the Parsis of Bombay.

In recording his findings on the issues his Lordship found that the plaintiffs' attorney and client costs in the matrimonial suit were to be treated as necessaries supplied to the wife for which the defendant was liable; Soonabai had authority in law to pledge her husband's credit and all costs properly incurred on her behalf. The defendant must pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the defendant, said that the attorneys would try to settle the bill between themselves and in case of difference as to important items they would go before his Lordship in chambers and the decree would be passed after the amount of the bill was ascertained.

BROTHER MURDERS HIS SISTER.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal of Bailappa Basappa, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

Mr. V. V. Bhadgaonkar appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his sister, Basava, in December last. The prosecution case was that the deceased, who was a very young widow, was on terms of intimacy with a school-master who was lodging with her brother. On this coming to the notice of the accused he was displeased and forbade the school-master the house. A few days before the murder, the deceased returned home about 10 p. m.; the accused, who had been in the fields, returned an hour later and on entering his house found a man with his sister, who escaped in the darkness. This infuriated the accused who thought over the matter for an hour or so and then decided to kill his sister. He accordingly strangled her while she was asleep.

On consideration of the whole case, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal, observing that the appellant might petition Government for mercy.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Conviction Quashed.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal of Jamitkhan Pirkhan (50) who was convicted of double murder by Mr. M. B Tyebji Sessions Judge of Broach and sentenced to death.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his step-son Badar (12) and his daughter aged about two years. The accused was a gateman at Anas Station and lived there with his wife Fatma. On the night of the 27th November last, both the children went to bed but were found dead next morning. The medical evidence showed that death was due to suffocation. It appeared that there were frequent quarrels between the husband and the wife and both accused each other of offence.

On the evidence the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

On appeal their Lordship's reversed the conviction and sentence, as the evidence of the woman Fatma appeared to them to be unreliable and conflicting in main particulars.

POLICE COURTS.

SEAMEN IN BAD PLIGHT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrates, Thomas Armstrong, assistant engineer, and some member of the crew on board the steam tug 'Tandanya" appeared and presented an application in which they said that as they had signed articles at South Shields in May, they were bound to call at any port through stress of weather. It was not their intention to call at the port of Bombay but the South-West monsoon had obliged them to stay here till the middle of October. The Captain was of opinion that the tug could not proceed on its way. They complained of the unfortunate condition in which they were at present staying in this city and prayed that the Captain be asked to pay them their monthly wages.

His Worship said it was a hard case indeed.

Mr. Godinho, Pleader, addressed a few words on behalf of the Captain of the ship. The Captain, he said, fully sympathised with the men, but he himself was in the same position in which they stood. The Home firm were wired to in the matter, but they in reply insisted upon the men fulfilling the contract. Another wire was sent in which it was represented to the firm that it was impossible for the tug to proceed on its voyage. A reply was expected. The matter was accordingly adjourned on the application of Mr. Godinho.

DISOBEDIENT CREW.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. M. Wilson, Master of the s. s. "Dorrington Court" charged H. Fox and F. Gardiner, firemen on board the same steamer, with refusing work and with continuously disobeying the reasonable orders of the Captain. The complaint against the accused was that while the ship was at Durban in May they attempted to desert, but were prevented from doing so. They afterwards refused to work during the voyage from Durban to Bombay. The accused admitted having refused to do the work, but said they did so as the food given to them during the voyage was insufficient. His Worship, in disposing of the ease, said the evidence showed that the food given to the accused was sufficient. The accused were sentenced to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each and to forfeit two days' wages.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 13.

GOVERNMENT sanction has been obtained for a direct water-supply connection from the Hoosain Saugor Lake to the combined spirit-distilleries at Narainguda; and accordingly an 8-inch pipe will be laid down, the cost of which will aggregate about Rs. 20,000, exclusive of the annual Local Fund Tax. To ensure greater supervision and facility in discharge of work, the Abkari Office is located in the vicinity of those distilleries, for which purpose the garden-house of Mr. Mahomed Abbas—who is a son-in-law of the late Nawab Mahbood Yar Jung—near the Lingampilly bridge, has been purchased and remodelled to suit the requirements of the Abkari Department, at an outlay of over half a lakh of rupees. A small staff of certificated Abkari Inspectors will also be borne on next year's Budget Estimate to strengthen, supervision and to prevent infringements of Abkari regulations. In this connection, one wonders if the old-school inspectors will continue to remain on the effective list. It is an old story that as some engineers are above a knowledge of the handling of a Dumpy Level or a Theodolite, some Abkari executive officers feel more dignified when not burdened with a hydrometer, as a mere shake of the contents of a bottle satisfies them as to what they need as regards the mysterious O-P or U-P.

The results of the last Middle School examination are disappointing, as a wholesale slaughter is the predominating feature. Up to now, the work of "re-valuation" is proceeding, and until the results are published, comment would be premature. Still if the rumour be true that only one candidate from all the schools in the Dominions took a pass in the Matriculation Examination, the suggestion forces itself that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark. It is said that all over India Text Book Committees exist, but here in Hyderabad they have Educational Boards instead, which perhaps may be answerable, to some extent, for the ordeal that has been presented in the results of the Middle School Examination. But of what earthly use is this Middle School Examination, when some educationists, worth the name, are agreed that it should be knocked on the head?

THE FEZ GARRISON.

Charges of Barbarity.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" wrote on May 31 :—It is most regrettable that the last day of the siege of Fez, on the evening on which the French column arrived, should have been blackened by an act of barbaric treachery on the part of the garrison of the capital. For some time previously the tribesmen had been informed that, if they returned to their homes, no reprisals would be made. This assurance was given both by the Maghzen and by the French officials of Fez, and the European colony of that town, both official and unofficial, were authorized to inform all their friends among the tribes of this amnesty. Unfortunately some couriers were arrested, and one was reported, to have been tortured in the Uled Jumma tribelands while engaged in taking letters from Fez to Tangier, but I am informed that neither the exact spot where this occurred nor who were the aggressors was known.

On the 21st a portion of the Fez garrison, with the Hyaina contingent left the capital before dawn, ostensibly to punish the men guilty of arresting and ill-treating the couriers. They were under the command of officers of the French Military Mission. Without any excuse, save a miserable attempt at defence on the part of the farm labourers, the whole district of Lemta was burned, and its people killed or dispersed. The eldest of Ben Sakrun's sons was killed, the second wounded, the third taken prisoner.

Lemta exists no longer, its villages are charred ruins, its rich flocks and herds were brought back as booty to Fez, and, incredible as it may appear nearly 80 of its women and children, many of the tenderest age, were publicly sold at prices ranging from dol. 1 to dols.40 in the markets of Fez.

Fez, May 25.

When the insurgents raised the investment on the appearance of the head of General Moinier's force in the plain of Fez, the reaction was too much for Mulai Hafid's savage nature. As soon as he knew that the Berber "mehalla" had broken up he sent out his own French officered troops to wreak remorseless reprisals upon the neighbouring villages, which had been occupied by the investing Beni M' Tir Berbers.

This wholesale destruction which General Moinier stopped as soon as he arrived, included many British and German protected subjects and, synchronizing as it did with the resentment felt by the Moors at the arrival of the infidel army, was most regrettable. It was a savage re-establishment of the Sultan's power, devised by Mulai Hafid's immediate advisers, and totally opposed to the spirit in which France sent succour and in which General Moinier has conducted his relief operations.

Fez, May 28.

The column under Colonel Brulard which is to escort a convoy of 2,300 camels despatched to obtain fresh provisions was to have left this morning, but information received during the night caused its departure to be postponed. General Moinier intends, before going to Mequinez, to clear the road in his rear in order to assure his line of communication, to drive the enemy out of the mountainous region where the last attacks occurred, and to open up a shorter direct route by way of the Zegotta Pass.

MR. JAMES GEORGE HENRY GLASS, C.I.E., of the Canons, Mitcham, Surrey, a director of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company (Limited), the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (Limited), the Goldfields of Dharwar (India) (Limited), the Pekin Syndicate (Limited), and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company (Limited), formerly Chief Engineer and Secretary of Roads and Buildings in the United Provinces and afterwards in Bengal, and a member of the Provincial Legislature, who died on April 21 last, aged sixty-seven years, a native of Skye, left estate of the gross value of £216,885, with net personalty £216,691.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The storm in north east India has practically disappeared but there are signs of the formation another depression at the head of the Bay. The rainfall has been light in eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma, but elsewhere in north-east India the weather has been practically dry. In the north west and the central parts of the county the rainfall become light local, excepting Central India east and very little rain has fallen on the west coast. The principal amounts are ; Port Blair, five inches ; Victoria Point and Mergui, two ; Diamond Island, three ; Cheerapunji, five ; Chittagong and Deesa, one and a half ; Ahmedabad, one ; Nowgong, two ; Sutna, three ; Mangalore and Calicut, two ; Mercara, one and a half. The temperature is very low in the north-west and central parts of the country.

The forecast shows that the weather will probably clear in the Punjab and the rainfall will become lighter in Central India east, but no change of importance is likely elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

A shock of some violence was recorded at Simla yesterday at twenty hours, four minutes from a distance of about fighteen hundred miles.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Captain of the s.s. "Bahaduri" reports that on Thursday a very rough sea broke over and swept the deck of the vessel which was about eight miles from the Kennery Light House. One of the female passengers on board the vessel, named Yemunabai, aged 65, who came from Jaigarh, and who was sitting on the deck at the time, was washed overboard into the sea. The vessel was immediately put about, a life boat lowered, and life buoys and lines cast into the sea, and a search was also made for the old woman but without success.

A MISSING BOAT.

A harbour police report says that a steel boat made fast to the s.s "Gallia" lying in the Bombay Harbour, broke loose, the line with which it was made fast having been cut by a prow, and drifted in the direction of Peer Paun No trace of it has been found.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	7·67	6·91	7·82	8·41
Friday, 16th June............	0·54	0·60	0·69	0·87
Total	8·21	7·51	8.1	9·23
Same date last year	4·25	3·90	4·71	3·27

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, June 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·45	7·06	7·11	4·19

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfal past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (15th)	85·6	79·1	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	83 3	...	0·00
Muscat............	...	...	...	...
Multan............	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	91·4	72·9	...	1·36
Lahore	90·4	76·2	...	1·94
Sirsa............	90·3	75·1	0·20	0·87
Ambala	93·5	76·9	...	3 93
Delhi	92 0	1	...	3·36
Agra............	107 0	80·5	0·01	0·76
Mainpuri............	87·3	75·0	0·48	0·48
Jhansi	88·5	79·0	0·36	0 54
Cawnpore	97 7	80·9	0·01	0 05
Allahabad	96 1	79 0	0·04	0·31
Jasonabad	107·1	87·3	...	0 00
Karachi	89·5	83·0	...	0 00
Ajmer	91·4	81·7	...	1·61
Jaipur	95·2	79 6	0·13	2·48
Kotah	90 5	80 1	...	2·41
Bhuj............	95·6	81 0	...	0 0?
Dwarka	87·3	81·2	0·03	0·74
Veraval	84 1	79·3	0 03	2·68
Rajkot............	87·5	77·5	0·11	2·12
Bhavnagar Para............	86 0	78·0	0·37	2·99
Surat	85·0	75 6	0·13	4·55
Ahmedabad............	91·6	73·7	1·21	4·39
Deesa	91·8	77 9	1·30	2·74
Neemuch............	85·9	75·2	...	5·92
Indore	80·6	73·1	0·39	4·13
Jubbulpore	88·3	75·3	0·10	1·82
Saugor............	86 6	72·1	0 11	2·65
Hoshangabad	84·6	71·9	0·41	3·51
Khandwa............	87 2	76·1	0·06	1·97
Akola	93·7	76·1	...	4·20
Amraoti	91·3	75·8	...	5 73
Nagpur............	91·1	76·8	0·03	15·29
Chanda	95 5	80·0	...	7·55
Raipur............	88·7	73·3	0 24	11·28
Bombay	87·1	77·4	0·87	9·28
Ratnagiri............	85·8	76·9	0·48	17·91
Mormugao	86·0	76·2	0·40	20·11
Karwar	85·3	77·0	0·23	14·79
Malegaon............	87·9	75·1	...	3·15
Ahmednagar	84·4	72·5	...	2·09
Poona	85·5	71·8	0·11	3·59
Sholapur	91·8	75·9	...	1·36
Bijapur	83 2	72·2	...	1·49
Belgaum	74·3	67·6	0 48	5·76
Aurangabad............	90·2	71·2	...	2·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	76·2	...	3·76
Hyderabad	92·8	75·2	...	2·12
Mangalore	84·3	69·8	2 10	29·46
Calicut............	82·8	74·1	1 76	28·59
Cochin	87·2	76·2	0·07	20·44
Colombo	88·0	79·5	...	5·19
Masulipatam	100·8	85·2	...	1·44
Bellary	93 0	76·3	...	0·07
Cuddapah	93·2	78·1	...	0·61
Madras............	102·0	84 5	...	0·28
Bangalore	82·3	67·3	...	0·94
Coimbatore	88·4	70·3	...	?
Trichinopoly	97·6	78·8	...	0·37
Negapatam	99·1	80 5	...	1·63

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0·20" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the submontane districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect ; the minimum is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·48" and Jhansi 0·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to are above the average. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad ; night temperature is in defect at Agra also.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·13" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in west Rajputana and upper Sind. Maximum temperature is normal at Karachi and in defect at other stations ; the minimum is also in defect at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local elsewhere. Indore has had 0·39", Deesa 1·30", Ahmedabad 1·21," Surat 0 18," Rajkot. 0·11" and Bhavnagar Para 0·37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is normal in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast, and 6° to 13° F. in defect over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the north-eastern and eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0·10," Saugor 0·11," Hoshangabad 0·44" and Raipur 0·24". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north-eastern districts. Maximum temperature is in defect; the minimum is also below normal at Saugor and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay has had 0·87", Ratnagiri 0·48", Mormugao 0·40' and Karwar 0·23." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona records 0·11" of rain, Belgaum 0·48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks —Rainfall has decreased considerably in the Punjab and Rajputana, only isolated showers being reported to-day. Nearly general rain has again fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the adjacent districts of Kathiawar. In the Central Provinces light precipitation has again appeared. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces, West Central India and the Bombay Deccan. Seas have become smooth at Cochin and slight or moderate over the rest of the Malabar Coast, but remain moderate or rough between Karwar and Karachi.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local rain in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces. Isolated showers may occur in the Bombay Deccan, Rajputana and the Punjab.

P.&O. Mail steamer Report—s.s."Himalaya which left Aden on the afternoon of the 11th experienced till longitude 49° E. gentle southerly or south-south-westerly wind and fine weather; till longitude 52° E. moderate to fresh west-south-westerly wind, sea and swell; till longitude 66° E. south-westerly wind, force being strong till longitude 55° E., afterwards a moderate gale with cloudy or overcast skies, high south-west sea and swell ; till her arrival in port this morning south-westerly wind, strong at first, weakening gradually to moderate near Bombay with decreasing south-westerly sea and swell. A strong monsoon prevails in the middle of the Arabian Sea.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Dismissal.

375-06—Matubhoy J and M Welji Passaiya vs Jethabhai Nursey and others Wadia G and Co.

281-10—Tyabji D and Co Bunchordas Dhanji and another vs Akola and Mid India Spinning and Weaving Co Kanga and S.

For Decree.

269-09—Bhaishanker K and G Manji Kessowji vs Tricumdas Narronji Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

256-16—Payne and Co Ramchand Mullooji vs Shivram Mullooji and others Judah and S ; Payne and Co.

279-10—M B Chotia and another Gordhan Gopal Soni vs Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandara and another S B Mehta Edgelow G W and Co.

477-09—Mirza M and M Kapuram Hardeoram Nanabhai vs Atmaram H Naizar and others Edgelow G W and Co.

858-07—Matubhai J and M Bhai Chooni alias Baboo widow vs Joshi Jatashankar Narayanji and another Edgelow G W and Co Daphtari F and D.

229-10—Bhaishankar K and G R D Sethna vs Nagsey Damji Captain and V.

897-08—Mulji and K Macherla Ramamna and others vs Carmoory Vankete Lakshmi Narsinham and others Raghavaya B and N.

27-10—Mathubhai J and M Fatmabhai widow and another vs Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latat and others Smetham B and Co Thakurdas and Co.

438-10—Tyabji D and Co Sharao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others, Mirza M and M D J Mantre.

399-10—Jehangir and S Nagindas Ramchordas Shroff vs Anandrao Ramrao Craigie B and Co.

103-09—Dastur and Co Maganlal Jewraj vs Maganlal Narotamdas and others Shamrao M and H.

375-10—Payne and Co The Bombay Cotton Mills Co vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

376-10—Motichand and D Gulam Husein Abdulali and others Rahamatbai widow and others Dikshit D and S Shamrao M and H.

141-10—Jehangir M and S Aisrasbhai vs Jama bhai widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Kanga and S.

100-10—Little and Co Chunilal Harilal vs Jehangir Fardoonji Karaka and another Thakurdas and Co.

130-09—Matubhai J and M Haji Bandeallibhai Ramji vs Abdullabhoy Valli Chamsey, Payne and Co.

343-09—Mulla and M Mulji Soonderji and another Lilladhar Hemraj Matubhai J and M.

322-10—Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld, in liquidation Payne and Co

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

312-10—Payne and Co Khatau Makanji Sons and Co vs Chotalal Naginchand and Co Daphtari, F and D

1107-10—Payne and Co Nowla Doonga and Co vs Lt Rathborne Little and Co.

946-09—Payne and Co Canji Gulabchand and Co vs Prote Shivnarayen Sadasukhdas and others Edgelow, G W and Co.

382-07—MB Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others, Khanderao, L and M

178-09—Thakurdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jam Mahomed Chotani vs Bomanji Rustomji and others, Mulla and M.

839-09—Payne and Co, Sadasukh Hanmantram vs Aidan Peerdhan, Captain and V.

129-10—Jehangir and S Dhunbhai Coverji Daruwala and others Jehangir and S Nadirsha and D

46-10—S A Tyabji, Jugonath Shivram Jadhev vs Gangabai and another, Raghavayya, B and N

150-10—Captain and V Morarji Mowji vs Ramji Poonja and another, Tyabji D and Co.

416-05—Payne and Co, Esmail Joosub vs the Secretary of State for India in Council. E F Nicholson.

236-08—Daphtary F and D Jiwandas Haridas and another vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and another Edgelow G W and Co Mirza M and M

998-07—Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikisonds Narondas vs Ingatnarayen Ramlal, Ardeshir, H D and Co

955-09—Edgelow, G W and Co Pranjiwandas Odhowji vs Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya. Bhaishankar, K and G

68-10—T A Gandhi, Mohanlal Jagjiwandas vs Bhagwatlal Goculdas Gujwala, Shamrao M and H

130-10—Daphtary F and Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej vs Nusserwanji R Mistry Little and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

811-08 Madhowji K C Vadilal Laluchand vs Shyamsunder Hardeodas and others M B Chotia.

197-11—Madhowji K and C. Ratansi Mulji vs Khatao Hemraj Balkrishna and M.

14-11—Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Thakordas and others vs Premsukhdas Gopinath Bicknell M and R.

63-10—Shroff D and D Merwanji Muncherji Gama and another vs The Secretary of State for India In Council J C G Bowen

119-10—Subnis and G Louis D'Silva vs Luxman Balwant Phatak and another M B Chotia

211-06—Khunderao L and M Shivji Morarji vs Bhukandas Chimanlal

72-10—Mulla and M Rahimtoola Joosub vs Bibibai and another Matubai J and M Little and Co

357-10—Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Tricumdas Mills Co in liquidation Payne and Co

220-07—T A Gandhi Ishwardas Mody vs Narandas Tulsidas Bhaishankar K and G.

78-10—In person Kunjbechari Ravinarayen and others vs Diwalibai widow and others Dadachanji and P

539-08—Matubhai J and N Kalidas Jeyram vs Allarakhia Khan Mahomed and another Shroff D and D

142-08—In person a pauper Vichardas Guru Juggonathdas vs Narbhedas Sadudas and another In person.

343-10—Mirza M and M Narotamdas Bechardas vs. Ajal Kumari, Tyabji D and Co.

346-10—Daphtary F and D Parwatibai widow vs Motilal Tribhowandas Chitnis, M and K.

358-08—Captain and V R D Sethna vs. Syed Mahomed Amen EleKhanji and another Manchershaw and W.

SKIN IRRITATION MADE HER WALK FLOOR ALL NIGHT

Came on Hands and Arms Like Little Blisters. Was Dreadful. Would Break and Spread. Eased at Once and Quite Cured by Use of Cuticura Ointment and Soap.

Cured Baby of Rash and Sores, Too.

"Whenever I can recommend Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I shall be pleased to do so, as I consider them a household treasure. My hands and arms were covered with tiny small spots which caused me great irritation, and I had to walk my bedroom floor sometimes all night. Then I got a little Cuticura Ointment which eased the irritation at once. My husband got me some Cuticura Soap and more Cuticura Ointment from the chemist, and now I see nothing of the rash at all. I think the Cuticura Soap and Ointment should be kept in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Annie Bingly, 50, Victoria Rd., Worksop, Notts., England, Apr. 17, 1910.

In a later letter, Mrs. Bingly adds: "The eruption used to come at first like little white blisters, and the irritation was dreadful. Then they would break and spread, but by the use of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I have got quite cured. I have also recommended to a friend of mine both the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for her baby. He was covered with rash and sores from his teeth. She is delighted with them, for they have cured her baby."

The Cuticura Remedies are the most economical treatment for the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults, a tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment being often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. London depot: 27, Charterhouse Sq.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura book, an authority on treatment of skin diseases.

THE STEALTHY APPROACH OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

No disease is more stealthy in its approach than kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous ; it may become deep seated before the danger is realised.

Therefore it is of great importance to recognise the warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable.

Pain in the back is a sign of kidney trouble. So are gravel, sediment in the water, and other urinary disorders, headches, languor, puffy eyes. These are well-known symptoms of kidney trouble.

As the kidney grow worse serious disorders set in, such as rheumatism, dropsy, sciatica, stone, etc.

These disorders arise from the urinous poisons in the blood, which weak kidneys are unable to take out. The impurities stay in the system so long as the kidneys are unable to filter them out.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

If you would be well you must keep your kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills act quickly and directly upon the kidneys and bladder, helping them to flush out the body's waste and impurities. This medicine is solely for the kidneys and bladder.

"One day I was taken with such a stabbing pain in my back that I fell helpless to the ground," says Mrs. E. Riley, of 147, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, England.

I could not move, and friends had to help me home. The doctor said I had sciatica and lumbago. I had to keep to bed for five weeks, unable to move without assistance.

"Now, however, I am perfectly well, thanks to my using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They soon did me good, gradually removing every trace of the sciatica and lumbago. (Signed) Emma Riley."

Over a year later, Mrs. Riley said :—"I am still keeping well ; my health is due to Doan's Pills."

R. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10 8 ; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes, On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c. FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

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ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

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THE TRAGEDY OF STRATHCONAN.

Families Driven from the Highlands.

AFTER I had seen enough of the land problem in Inverness to make clear the cause of the depopulation of the county, says a "Daily News" special correspondent, I motored over the border into Ross-shire to see Strathconan. We crossed splendid open country in the parish of Urray, held in large forms, land on which the small holder would prosper. This parish had a population of 2,768 in 1831, of 2,064 in 1901, and only 1,920 in 1911. Then the hills closed in, and we entered Strathconan. The transition was a sudden one—the open farming country, and then the desolation if the deer forest. To the right the river, its banks untilled, and in places a rabbit warren; to the left the high fence of the deer forest, and behind it the upward slope of the hills. At the entrance of the Strath one of my Highland friends, who had given up days to guiding me through the Glens, remarked: This is the spot where men and women of the McLennan clan were found lying who refused to go further afield when the Balfour clearance of Strathconan took place. Then they told this story, which indicates how relatively short a span separates the Strathconan of to-day's desolation from the time when it maintained a splendid community:

THE HOME OF HIS FATHERS.

Recently there came to Strathconan an old man who wished to see once again the home of his father the green banks and leaping waters of the crystal Conan, and the mist-clad brows of Scuravuillin. As a young man he had been employed on the estate, then in the hands of trustees, and the factor ordered him to go up into the hills and turn an old woman out of her cottage, and, if need be set fire to the roof over her head. He refused, and was discharged, the factor taking the work into his own hands. The McLennan went to Australia—the refuge then of the oppressed (whence her land laws of to-day), and amassed a fortune. He returned to find the clan gone, the red deer in possession, and died before he reached his far-off home again. In a cottage that we saw still lives his sister, over ninety years of age. Fortune is hers, but she knows not of it. She totters about, always searching for something—no one can tell what—perhaps for the lost tribe, for the homes of her people that are no more. When Mr. Balfour's father came into the estate the work of dispossession went on, for he evicted twenty-seven families (a community of 123 persons). But all did not go into exile overseas. Before we entered the Strath I saw in the Black Isle crofts perched away up on the bleak heights. There went some of those driven from Strathconan and reclaimed barren heather waste; and there to-day dwell the descendants, to keep alive the tragedy and to see a brewer and his deer in possession of the homes of their ancestors. Others having reclaimed land were re-evicted.

HAND-FED DEER.

After passing through some rough country, we saw the glen open out into a beautiful amphitheatre. This fair spot was the scene in chief of the Balfour evictions; this is the paradise from which the McLennans were driven; and looking down upon it one can believe that they sank and prayed for death at its gates. The estate is now in the possession of a member of a London brewing firm. Here there is no diversity of interest; of Strathconan one does not need to hesitate in recording impressions—it exists for the deer and the deer alone.

Further up the valley I talked with one of the few residents. He told me of a man, still living, who remembered that when a local minister was being inducted 800 people over sixteen years of age signed the roll. The owner of the deer forest held 100 square miles, and scarcely any men were employed but as gillies. A married man had applied for work, but was told that the owner did not want a man with a family on the estate. Even the sheep had almost gone, and only about two shepherds were employed. There was splendid land for cultivation on the flats for miles along the river, but it was given over to the deer. The deer were hand-fed with hay in winter, and were so tame that he did not think shooting them could be called sport, The hills would carry thousands of sheep and cattle and he had seen great droves coming down strathconan, but none came now. The owner had opposed a road being made to give an outlet from the head of the glen for he thought motor-cars would come through and disturb the deer. I do not think there should be much cause for alarm on this score for we saw some red deer grazing in a glade about seventy yards from the roadside, and when we stopped to look at them they were not in the least perturbed.

THE COST OF THE SILENCE.

I passed many miles up this lovely valley, noting the shame and sorrow of its desolation. But so flagrant is the iniquity that one could not but think that when land valuation is completed taxation will follow to unlock the gates that bar the people from Strathconan; that before long entrance will in part be forced by way of the Small Holders Act, and this district again maintain its hundreds of peasantry in place of the red deer and their attendants. The following are census returns for the parish of Contin, which includes Strathconan: 1831, population 2,023; 1902, population 514; 1911 population 445.

This last return gives the significant division of sexes 198 males and 247 women. This is silence provided for the red deer.

After seeing Strathconan as it is to-day, it is interesting to read the detailed description of the people's life before the clearances, given by old men before the Highlands and Islands Commission of 1892; and it also enables one to conjure up a picture of the future that yet will be. The evidence, given in Gaelic through an interpreter, by Duncan Campbell, labourer, born in 1812, is full of pathos and instruction. He was evicted, and the cottage in which he and his mother dwelt was demolished by the factor of the Balfour Estate. He described in detail the social economy of the community. There were the tenants, or tacksmen, who at times sub-leased to crofters or smaller men. On each farm several families established themselves and formed a "town." The mainstay of the prosperity of the community was the grazing of cattle on the hills, and "Every town has the hill along with it." He gives the names of thirty-seven "townships" occupied by crofters, and said each would now maintain two crofters. The following questions and answers show how the land was used that is now devoted to the grazing and wintering of the deer:

Is all the land that was formerly in the occupation of it small holders at a low enough level for cultivation and grazing purposes?—Yes, it was wintering the sheep for us, and wintering the cattle.

And did your crops ripen there in the general case?—There is not a Highland district in the country before Strathconan for ripening.

And were you able to grow oats and barley and turnips and potatoes?—Yes, and very good oats, too; but no barley or turnips. Turnips were not in fashion at the time. We had plenty of grass and straw.

What sort of stock did you put on the hill there?—There were 150 sheep for every £20 of rent, and the rent of the "town" was £100. (He had stated that in his town there were six or seven families.)

Then had they cattle and their souming as well for the £20?—We had three milk cows each on the low ground, the sheep were on the hill ground. There was not a "town" or place in the district better for a milk cow than it.

For the £20 they had three cows and their followers, and 150 sheep?—Yes.

Were the people put away all at one time, or was it over a number of years?—By degrees. They were not sent away at the same time, and those that did not willingly remove had their houses pulled down.

Can you tell me how many years the sheep were there after the people were put away?—In the township that I was in it was only a year or two under sheep before it was put under deer after the small tenants left.

So sixty years and more ago the crofters and cottars lived and that they were able in such wise to maintain themselves on land now devoted to the grazing of deer serves to show that the exodus from the Highlands will be stayed when opportunity to occupy their native soil is restored to the people. The depopulation of the parishes of Ross-shire springs from the fact that the great farm in the open country and the turning of the glens into deer forests leaves no place for the small holder on the soil.

THE WRETCHED LABOURER.

I travelled through the centre of Caithness to Thurso, and then went into Sutherlandshire. These great uplands are in the hands of the pluralist farmer, who has a territory and runs thousands of sheep. Utterly miserable appears to be the condition of the labourer here. He either lives the barrack life of the bothy or has a wretched hovel. Again one finds the crofter tenanting the worst of soil, and struggling for existence on too small an area, whilst the better arable land is in the huge farm and the grazing land is largely devoted to game. At Thurso I had a long talk with two residents who are thoroughly conversant with the state of affairs in Caithness, Mr. R. Lindsay, a business man of the town, and Mr. Killin, the Liberal Agent for the county. Mr. Lindsay produced a map and pointed out the shading for "over 500 feet" and for bog land. 'There' he said, 'is where you will find the small holder throughout the country.' As illustrating the demand for land, Mr. Killin mentioned the fact that the Department of Woods and Forests lately had 1,200 acres to dispose of, and at the request of the Caithness Liberal Association divided it into twelve holdings, fifty acres arable, thirty meadow, and twenty hill grazing. For these twelve farms there were 151 applicants. "This is the first time in the history of Caithness that small holders have got good lands" said Mr Killin. "It is because they have no chance for themselves or their families that men emigrate. The Caithness man wants to stay on the land, but the country is being completely drained of the young."

ONE FAMILY 14 FARMS.

Such are the views held by Thurso Liberals, and what I saw fully confirmed them. Whilst the crofter craves in vain a little land—though he offers twice the rent the big farmer pays, one family of three persons hold among themselves fourteen Caithness farms of a yearly rental of £2,000, which would mean thousands of acres of arable land and tens of thousands of hill grazing.

Leaving Thurso, I passed through the vast farms which stretch away in rolling uplands to the skyline. On the road close by a little village of Reay we met a resident who is an acknowledged authority on local conditions. He pointed to the great empty waste before us and said:

"My father was evicted from over there. On this spot there were once eighty tenants, and it is now held by one man. It would be covered with crofter if they could get it at even five times the farmer's rent. They are taking in more and more every day for deer—even arable land. I have myself seen the deer running about in the streets of the village. A lot of young chaps about Reay have had to leave because they could get no land."

From Strath and Glen, from the vast table-land looking out upon the northern seas, the Highlander goes before the deer.

We passed through the village of Reay. Here the evicted from the surrounding district settled on a piece of bog moorland, reclaimed it, and turned it into little farms. It is too small to maintain them, and the crofters who are under the Act want a little more land, if only rough grazing. But in vain. On one side stretches the land of the great farmer for some twelve miles, and on another is a deer run.

Stout-hearted indeed must be the men who would seek to establish themselves on these ramparts furthest north, that the landowner never faces except it be for a few weeks in the summer. As a rule he is entirely an absentee, but from London come hunters cradled in Houndsditch, Nimrods of the Rubber Boom, marksmen from the Kaffir Market, brewer, whisky distiller, American Trust boodler. To this horde the needy laird has sold the pass so that he may have ready money for the mortgagee and to spend in London society. For such as these the men of Caithness, as of the other Highland counties, are being driven out, and are departing from every parish. One Saturday 2,000 exiles sailed from the Clyde for the West.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SENSIBLE MILLINERY.

It is good news to hear that a determined stand is being made by Society women where the question of exaggerated millinery is concerned. Not only is the size of hats being greatly modified by the best milliners, but more rational prices are fast becoming the order of the day. One well-known firm, writes a Home correspondent, which this year is specialising in cheap hats that are really smart and well-made is having a great success as their models and materials for copying the same come from the very best houses in Paris and London. At a show of hats held during last month one found some very charming picture toques. One of these is fashioned of navy picot straw, lined with dark blue satin and adorned with two rows of satin piping round the high crown which is trimmed at one side with a cluster of cerise-coloured velvet cherries. Another quite cheap hat is of small dimensions made of black Tegal straw turned up in front and lined with Royal blue satin, the crown simply trimmed with a cabochon cluster of forget-me-nots that tone with a centre of vivid cerise poppies.

A PARISIAN PARASOL.

Parasols this year, although numerous and varied as to selection, show a singular lack of originality; and a great many women are perplexed by the difficulty of finding anything really new and effective in this line. Quite the most artistic parasol to be found in London has been introduced recently by a well-known firm who make a specialite of cheap parasols and "en tout cas." This particular model is made in various soft shades of gros grain silk, the chief ornament of which is a deep vandyked border representing a transparent silk trellis, which is lightly covered with sprays of soft satin flowers and foliage. In mauve or in white, such a sunshade is particularly effective—as the flowers are very artistically arranged.

SCENTED SCARVES.

A novelty has lately been added to one's frills and furbelows which is combination of a scarf and a scent sachet in the form of a silk cravat. Made of pretty Pompadour silk, and measuring one and a half yards long, these scarves make a delightful addition to one's wardrobe. Not only are they very decorative and serviceable for slipping on under one's cloak or coat, so forming a protection to lace collars that soil all too easily—but, being scented with English violet perfume, which is both fragrant and refreshing, these scarves when not in use are a delightful adjunct to any drawer or cupboard full of laces, ribbons, etc., as they impart a fragrance to everything that comes in contact with them.

SCENTED FLOWERS.

This year seems given over to scented novelties, for during the last few months a craze has sprung up for wearing nosegays or artificial flowers which are fragrant with their natural perfume. Particularly beautiful are roses so treated. These are to be had in five varieties, pale pink, La France, Marechal Niel, pure white, and deep damask red. Lilies and carnations are also to be had. Particularly smart are the very natural-looking buttonholes which have been specially designed for wear with tailor-made costumes—many women preferring to buy artificial flowers treated in this manner to the real article, which fades all too soon. These flowers are only to be obtained from one source, and as they are in great demand both for personal wear and for table and room decoration, daintily-packed boxes of the same, complete with a flask of highly-concentrated essence for re-scenting the same form a very popular and delightful gift just now.

The Economy of "Paisley Flour"

is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.

PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 29th May.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Bertie Cecil Porter. Dated 15th August, Henry Clarmont Philips. Dated 30th August, the following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles James Forlong. Dated 15th August. Ronalds Inglis Collier. Dated 30th January, Neville Duncan Burleigh Taylor. Dated 15th April, Henry Francis Morton Peto. Dated 30th April, and Miss Annie Muriel Frank has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major William Edward Gunnell Conolly is placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of Order in Council of the 29th November, 1881. Dated 16th May, Captain Neville Anderson Woodward Scott to be Major, vice Tupman, to Half-pay. Dated 10th May, and Captain Henry Basil Inman, Supernumerary, is absorded in the Establishment, vice Scott. Dated 10th May.

Admiralty, 30th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908.—Engineer Rear Admiral James Joseph Stuart has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 20th May.

Admiralty, 31st May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908.—Engineer Captain John William Hole has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908.—Engineer-Commander Charles Ernest Henry Osbourne has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Admiralty, 1st June.

Miss Penelope Mary Hadland Bowling has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

Miss Margaret Muriel Benington and Miss Charlotte Amy Clarke have this day been appointed Sisters in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

Miss Harriette Eliza Hasler Harold has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office 2nd June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Gerald F. Ellison, C.B. from Director of Organisation at the War Office, to be Staff Officer to the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces and Brigadier-General, General Staff, Mediterranean Command retaining his temporary rank while so employed. Dated 1st June.

Colonel Frank R. C. Carleton, from an Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a Director at the War Office, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) G. F. Ellison, C. B. Dated 1st June.

Major Price K. Lewes, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor in Gunnery 1st Class, vice Captain A. L. B. Jacob, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 21st May.

The date of appointment of Lieutenant Sir Alexander Napier, Bt., Reserve of Officers, as Aide-de-Camp (extra) to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, is 1st September, 1910, and not, as stated in the Gazette of 2nd August, 1910.

Cavalry.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Major Reginald S. Hunt, from 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, to be Major, vice H. W. Clinch, who exchanges. Dated 3rd June.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Mervyn Crawshay to be Captain. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Edward J. Nettlefold. Dated 18th February, and Archibald D. Winterbottom. Dated 1st April.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Major Herbert W. Clinch, from, 1st King's) Dragoon Guards, to be Major vice R S Hunt who exchanges. Dated 3rd June.

14th (King's) Hussars, Major Harold J. Tilney retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd June.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Clarence R. S. Bromley to be Captain. Dated 25th May.

Captain Alan G. Haig to be Adjutant. Dated 25th May.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second-Lieutenant Wyndham W., Lord Brabourne, resigns his commission. Dated 3rd June.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Theophilus J. Metcalfe resigns his commission. Dated 3rd June.

Guards Depot, Major George D. Jeffreys, Grenadier Guards, to be Commandant. Dated 1st June.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Corporal Kenneth Hilary Wodehouse Ward, from the Prince of Wale's (North Staffordshire Regiment), to be second Lieutenant. Dated 3rd June.

The Norfolk Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Richard Clark is restored to the establishment. Dated 27th May.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Captain Henry I. R. Allfrey is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 12th May.

Supernumerary Captain Alan R. S. Sale-Hill is restored to the establishment. Dated 12th May.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain Arthur L. Spafford is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 22nd May.

Supernumerary Captain Charles L. Brierley is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd May.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 11th April: Loscombe L Stable, Morys L. Lloyd-Mostyn, Lieutenant Morys L. Lloyal-Mostyn is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 3rd May.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 3rd May. Guy E R de Miremont, and to remain seconded. Lawrence M Ormrod.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Charles S.Stirling-Cookson to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Gentleman Cadet Eric Grant Miles, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 3rd June.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Archibald R Hewitt to be Adjutant. Dated 1st June.

The Border Regiment, Second Lieutenant Reginald L. Norrington resigns his commission. Dated 3rd June.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Edward H. Preston to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th April.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain James D. Mackay from Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Major. Dated 19th April, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 3rd June.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant Charles R. P. Winser, Adjutant 3rd Battalion, to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 15th May.

The Welsh Regiment, Captain Herbert L. Stevens is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 15th May.

Supernumerary Captain Clement R. W. Allen is restored to the establishment. Dated 15th May.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward F. Bereton, D.S.O., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 2nd June.

Major Charles S. Prichard, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice E. F. Brereton, D.S.O. Dated 2nd June.

Second Lieutenant Bernard O. Smyth to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Richard P. Harvey retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd June.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 3rd June:—Cyril F. de S. Murphy, and to remain seconded, Henry H. shott, D.S.O. and to remain seconded, Lawrence W. Bird, Lieutenant Mihill L. Slaughter resigns his commission. Dated 3rd June, and Second Lieutenant Charles Nugent to be Lieutenant. Dated 30th April.

The Manchester Regiment, Captain Charles M Thornycroft retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 3rd June.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's, Captain John E. Thornhill, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment with precedence next below K. G. Buchanan. Dated 3rd June.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Captain and Brevet Major Francis R. Dugan to be Major. Dated 23rd May.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain John C. Dick is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 13th May.

Supernumerary Captain Herbert S. Jervis is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th May.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Alexander C Adair is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 15th May.

Second Lieutenant John W. Owen to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th March.

The Army Service Corps.

Brevet-Major Richard H. K. Willians retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd June.

Captain Richard D. Barbor is seconded for service as Adjutant of Territorial Army Service Corps. Dated 13th May.

Captain and Brevet Major Harold A D Richards is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th May.

Second Lieutenant Bernie B Barretie to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th May.

Memoranda.

Major-General Alfred A Pearson, C B, Indian Army, a Divisonal Commander, to be Lieutenant-General, vice E De Brath, C B, E I E, retired. Dated 3rd May.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Alexander Wallace, C B, Indian Army, a Brigade Commander, to be Major-General, vice A A Paerson, C B Date 3rd May.

Colonel Henry R B Done, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Date 1st June.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John H. A Aodersen, on completion of his preiod ot service as Commandant of the Peking Legation Guard, is placed on the Half-pay List. Date 31st May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandar H B Cavaye, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Bermuda, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 28th May.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants, The Army Service Corps, are granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 29th May, Joseph Duggan, Walter D Browne, Frank O Eady, and William J Wade.

The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement Dated 6th October, 1910:—Risaldar Major Sher Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

General Reserve of Officers.

Major Cameron Dinsdale Deane Shute, late Reserve of Officers, to be Major Dated 3rd June.

Captain Patrick W Henry is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age. dated 20th May.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society, was held on May 26, at the Hotel Cecil. Before dinner, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who presided, sent a telegram in the following terms to the King:—

"The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society assembled at their annual dinner in the Hotel Cecil, with their guests from all parts of the world, desire to convey to your Majesty their patron, the assurance of their devoted loyalty and the hope that your Majesty, the most travelled Sovereign who has ever reigned over the British or any empire, may enjoy a long and a glorious reign."

The King sent the following reply:—

"As patron of the Royal Geographical Society, I have received with much satisfaction the message of loyalty, devotion, and good wishes which you the President and Fellows, have addressed to me on an occasion so auspicious in the history of the Society. I keenly look forward to renewing my travels this autumn by visiting again the Eastern people of my Empire."

The Chairman, proposing "The King," observed that ever since the Society was founded a Sovereign had been their patron. King William IV. was the first. King Edward VII frequently attended their meetings while he was Prince of Wales, and the present King honoured them in similar fashion before he succeeded to his present big office. Among the Sovereigns none had established such a particular claim to the admiration and respect of the Royal Geographical Society as King George V. He doubted whether a single man in that roam had seen as much of the British Empire as his Majesty had seen, and he was almost certain that there was no Sovereign, not excepting the Emperor Hadrian, who had devoted such long and laborious travels to the acquisition of a knowledge of his empire, or brought to his people so much personal sympathy. (Cheers).

In proposing the toast of the retiring President, Major Leonard Darwin, the Chairman, congratulated him on the number of explorers to whom he had been able to award medals, but he hoped in the coming years he (Lord Curzon) would be able to hand over to a member of the British race a medal for the discovery of the South Pole.

Lord Charles Beresford proposed "The Other Guests," in a humorous speech. The Scriptures, he said, had the honour of producing the first submarine inventor—Jonah—(laughter)—and his vehicle was a whale. The whale was a mechanical submarine, and there was no difficulty in getting out of it. It had a kind of automatic arrangement, called an ejectment apparatus, which was quite efficient, and the process of which he dared say the President of the Royal College of Surgeons could explain.

Other speakers were Sir George T. Goldie, Sir John Forrest, Dr. Charcot, Lord Charles Beresford, Viscount Morley, Sir George Reid, and the Earl of Cromer.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—June 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A H Nott, I M S B
Major A Trevor, I A, B
Major W D Waghorn, R E, B
Capt S Morton, I A, B
Mr J G Beazley, B Cov
Mr D C Baillie, C S I, B Cov
Mr F D Ascoli, B Cov
Mr M C Ghosh, B Cov
Mr J Addison, B Cov
Mr P Wyndham, C I E, B Cov
Mr A C Walker, B Cov
Mr J B Wingate, B Cov
Mr H S Williamson, B Cov
Mr A C Hankin, C I E, B
Mr J J Durack, B
Mr R B Connell, B
Mr W Amor, B
Mr M W Clifford, B
Mr H R James, B
Mr J A Baker, B
Mr A G Grant, B
Mr M W Brayshay, B
Mr S G Dunn, B
Mr C M Mulvany, B
Mr G Richards, B
Mr C Wilford B
Mr F C Rose, B
Mr H W Waite, B
Mr A G Phillips, B
Mr W Newland, B
Mr E O E Leggatt, B
Mr J W Tanner, B
Mr A Rowan, B
Mr D McLeod Smith, B
Mr S McLeod Smith, B
Mr H A H Scott, B
Mr W H A St J Leeds, B
Mr W S McMillan, B
Mr H C W Orchard, B
Mr W T T McHarg, B
Rt Rev G A Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore, B
Mr D W G Cowie, M Cov
Mr B C Smith, M Cov
Mr J Moore, M
Mr J H Munro, M
Mr J E P Wallis, M
Mr H C Sampson, M
Mr C V Vernon, Bo Cov
Mr S F Ellis, Bo
Mr J R Martin, Bo
Major N S Coghill, Bo

Major-Gen L J E Bradshaw, C B, comdg, Bareilly Bde
Brigr-Gen J S Davison, CB, comdg Nasir b d Bde
Col T J R Lucas, A M S, P M O Jhansi
Col St G L Steele, AQMG, 1st Division
Col W S Delamain, 123 Rifles
Lieut-Col W C A Radcliffe, I O D
Major WPL Davies, RFA, G S O, Kurrachee
Major R de S Dudgeon, Mily Acc's Dept
Major M B Roberts 1-39 Garhwal Rifles
Capt B E S Clarke, 2-10 Goorkhas
Capt J F James, I M S
Capt J C Russell, 9 Hodson's Horse
Capt D A Thomson, R E
Capt F P Wernicke, I M S
Capt V N Whitamore, I M S
Capt E J Loring, 3 Sappers and Miners
Capt W H Boalth, I M S
Capt R F Finlay, 58 Rifles
Capt F L Hughes, 20 Inf
Capt J R Hutchison, 38 C I Horse
Capt B A M Rice, 2-6 Goorkhas
Capt B C Fellows, 30 Lrs
Capt A Forbes, 123 Prs
Capt J C Hathornthwaite, 121 Pioneers
Lieut C J S Le Cornu, 56 Rifles
Lieut I Burn Murdoch, 32 Sikh Pioneers
Lieut W C N Lee, 37 Lrs
Lieut J L I Reid, 1-10 Goorkhas
Lieut E de W Waller, 72 Punjabis
Lieut H M M Hackett, 6 Goorkhas
Commander E J C Hordern R I Marine
Sub-Lieut M P Cooper, RI Marine

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Mr W F Hicks, B, 6 mo
Mr A W E Standley, B, 14 days
Mr E F Green, Bo, 3 mo
Mr G W Noel, Bo, 14 days
Lieut-Col W L Maxwell, 19 Lancers, 12 days.
Major W C Paleologus, 25 Punjabis 7 days
Capt H N F MacDonnell, Mily Accts, Dept, 1 mo
Lieut W H Padday, 36 Sikhs, pending result of promotion exam
Lieut. L. C. C. Rogers, 7 Goorkhas, till Sept. 15, 11.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J Nissim, Bo Cov
Mr G W Noel Bo

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

AT A FOUR-O'CLOCK TEA.

And did you really go to Rome? asked a guest.

I really don't know, my dear, replied the hostess, just returned from her first trip abroad. You see, my husband always bought the tickets.

WHAT WOMEN NOTICE.

Policeman—Did you see the number of the car that knocked you down, madam?

Lady—No, but the woman in it wore a beehive hat trimmed with pink chiffon. And her motor-coat was imitation fur!

THE WRIGGLER.

Ferdinand, what is the matter? cried the young wife to her husband, who seemed to be trying to tie himself into a knot.

There was no reply save a few gurgles, as the unhappy man bent his body backwards until his face grew red.

Let me share your trouble, Ferdinand, pleaded the young wife.

Still the man bent his body over, now twisting one way, now another.

Tell me. What is it? begged his wife.

It's only a collar-stud that has slipped down my back, growled the man, and once more he proceeded to stand on his head.

HAROLD HATES IT.

Mother, said little Harold. Didn't father say yesterday that we must save money?

Yes, dear.

And he would like me to help, wouldn't he, mother?

Yes, dear.

Then, mother, I've got an idea that save quite a lot of money.

What is it Harold?

Why, you wash me two or three times a day, mother, don't you.

Yes.

Well, look what a lot of money you'd save, if you only washed me once a month. I wouldn't mind it, mother, really I wouldn't.

A SPORTING OFFER.

Everything was going against him. Matters were looking black. The prisoner was wondering whether he would get three years or five.

Suddenly, in a deep, sonorous voice, the clerk addressed him.

Prisoner at the bar, he said, do you wish to challenge any of the jury?

The prisoner started out of his reverie. He glanced at the clerk, then at the judge, and then at the 12 good men and true, with their sad, judicial faces.

It's very kind of you, he replied at last, after a long and careful scrutiny. I'm not e'zackly in what you'd call first-class training. But, if you don't mind, I think I'd like a round or two with that fat one in the corner.

INFALLIBLE—SOMETIMES.

Perhaps you have heard of the Wangle Memory System? suggested the seedy-looking man, laying his bag on the table and annexing an office chair.

Perhaps I have replied the busy merchant.

It is an infallible system, went on the stranger. You sometimes forget things; don't you? Listen. For three guineas you may learn how to remember everything. Will you take a course?

No, thanks.

It is absolutely infallible.

I don't care. I don't want to know it.

Good-day, then, snorted the seedy-looking man and stamped out of the office.

Two minutes later he came dashing into the office again.

Sorry to trouble you, he said. But I left my bag behind me when I went out.

REMEMBERED THE FIFTH.

I don't agree with corporal punishment at all, said the visitor to the schoolmaster. I have always advocated sparing the rod.

I'm afraid I don't quite agree with you, said the schoolmaster. I find the cane a powerful argument sometimes. But I make it an absolute rule never to thrash my boys in the first week of November.

How strange! said the visitor. A matter of sentiment, I suppose?

On the contrary, a matter of self-preservation. I once was reluctantly compelled to thrash a boy on Guy Fawkes' Day for letting off crackers in school. As I was applying the cane it struck against some rockets which were concealed in the culprit's pockets.

My word, that was awkward! The rockets went off, of course?

Yes, sighed the schoolmaster, and so did my hair, I have to wear a wig now.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

Tommy had broken the cook's alarum clock. Therefore the alarum clock had failed to alarm. Therefore the cook had overslept herself. Therefore the breakfast had been badly cooked. And therefore Mr. J. K. Thunderburst had arrived at his office in a roaring rage.

Who took away my waste-paper basket? was his first exclamation.

Mr. Jesset, sir, answered the office boy.

Oh! And who may Mr. Jesse t be?

Mr. Slop, the caretaker's assistant, sir.

And who opened the window? he demanded.

Mr. Snooker, the night-porter, sir.

Look here, James! cried his employer angrily. Not so much of the mister, understand. Call people by their first names, if you please.

The office boy rubbed his nose reassuringly, as he answered—

Right-oh, John!

A TRANSFORMATION.

Clang!

The conscientious veterinary surgeon, as he hastened out of bed, wondered why on earth he had installed that night bell.

What is it? he grumbled a minute later. A horse, or a canary, or a pet beetle?

Neither, replied the visitor. It's my brother.

Your brother! eclaimed the vet, angrily. Then why have you come to me?

It's like this, explained the visitor. He's been playing roulette. I told him not to. But I might as well have advised a door-knob. At last, when he had lost his last farthing, he rose from the table, staggered, and swooned.

Yes, yes! said the doctor testily. That's all very well. I'm exceedingly sorry. But I'm not the man you want—I'm a veterinary surgeon.

All the better, retorted the visitor, seizing hold of the drowsy doctor's arm. My brother's just made a prize donkey of himself.

CONSCIENTIOUS MARKETING.

Johnny was going to the fair. Dressed in his best, and hardly concealing his delight—for it was the first time he had been allowed to make such an expedition alone—he received the various commissions of his family before he departed, and committed them to memory.

Will you remember, Johnny? asked his mother.

Rather! replied her proud offspring. Ribbon for Alice, cigarettes for dad, and plums for you.

Yes. And pinch one or two of the plums, added his mother, to see that they're wholesome.

Evening came. Johnny returned. And he had not forgotten to bring back Alice's ribbon, dad's cigarettes, and mother's plums.

But, "goodness, how many plums have you? exclaimed his mother, as he emptied his prolific pockets. Did you get all these for sixpence?

No; I got them for nothing, answered Johnny triumphantly. I pinched one or two at first, as you told me to, and afterwards, when the man's back was turned, I pinched the lot!

The Union-Castle liner "Comrie Castle," which arrived in the Thames on June 1 brought about 200 animals, presented by the South African Provinces and Rhodesia to the King. The animals have borne the sea voyage very well, and only two or three have died. They will be housed in the Zoological Gardens, where special buildings have been prepared for their reception.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

A Nurse Companion

Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness—

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes:—"I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly *weak and wasted* that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but a prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey any idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I *regained flesh*, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a *new and better lease of life.*"

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

16d. per Tablet.

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TELEGRAPH CABLES AND POSTAGE.

Government Support for "Wireless."

MUTUAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Imperial Conference, to-day, discussed Sir Joseph Ward's resolutions regarding a State-owned Atlantic cable, a State-owned telegraph across Canada, and the cheapening of rates and development of telegraphic communications within the Empire, including the ultimate establishment of a chain of British State-owned wireless stations.

The Conference also discussed Mr. Fisher's resolution in favour of the nationalisation of the Atlantic cable.

The Conference afterwards considered New Zealand's suggestion for universal penny postage, and the Imperial Government's proposal for Imperial postal orders.

During the debate on the question of cables, Sir Herbert Samuel said he hoped that the system of half rates for deferred telegrams, not in code, would be shortly introduced by the principal cable companies. Steps were also being taken with a view to the reduction of Press rates.

The Government would insert in all new landing licences, a clause giving effective Government control over the rates. The present licences would lapse after ten years, and uniformity could then be secured throughout the Empire. The Government would also support the development of wireless telegraphy, which must have some effect on cable rates.

Sir D. P. de V. Graaf, South African Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, pointed out that the reduction, which had been outlined, would mean the continuation of the Union's subsidy to the Eastern South African Company, but in view of the advantage to be gained, the Union did not object. He doubted whether the time was ripe for the nationalisation of cables.

Sir J. Ward's and Mr. Fisher's resolutions were withdrawn in view of the prospects held out in Sir Herbert Samuel's statement.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Conference, when all the delegates attended, there were discussed Mr. Fisher's resolutions with reference to the commercial relations of the various parts of the Empire and the advisability of favouring British goods and shipping, and also various resolutions regarding the all-red route and improved communications between Britain and Canada.

Sir Joseph Ward proposed a Pacific service of mail steamers doing sixteen knots.

South Africa's resolution was submitted, suggesting that concerted action be taken to promote better trade and postal communication between Britain and the Dominions, and that conferences or combines should be particularly discouraged.

BIRKBECK BANK FAILURE.

Mr. Lloyd George Disclaims Responsibility.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George vigorously refuted the statement that the failure of the Birkbeck Bank was due to his finance. He had enquired into the matter, and he read the statement of the chief accountant of the Bank. The failure was due to a great fall in the investments of the Bank during the South African War (cheers), and to the making of Colonial securities trustee investments. Another cause was large depreciation.

Mr. Lloyd George added that the Board of Trade was hopeful that the depositors would lose a very small proportion of their money. He considered that the conduct of the papers in trying to persuade poor people to attribute the loss to the Liberals was not only mendacious but mean. (Loud cheers).

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Few Steamers without Crews.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Although in London and in the provincial ports, only a few steamers were without crews, the majority having no difficulty in sailing, the White Star, Canadian-Pacific and Lamport Holt lines have conceded an advance of ten shillings a month all round.

At Southampton the whole of the White Star, Union-Castle and Royal mail shore gangs, who prepare the ships for sea, struck this morning.

Strike in America.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The American Seamen's Union, which controls twenty thousand men employed in the coasting trade, has ordered a strike to begin to-day.

CAMBRIDGE TRIPOS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the Cambridge Mathemstical Tripos men, there are 24 wranglers in the first class, 48 in the second, and 38 in the third.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Cambridge University Wranglers included four County Council schoolboys and also the Indian, Mr. Mukarji, of Lahore, and one Australian.

THE 10TH JATS.

Question of Treatment of Officers.

METHODS OF POLICE PROSECUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood asked a question raising the case of Colonel Pressey, of the 10th Jats, and asking for an enquiry with a view to his re-instatement.

In reply, it was stated that disciplinary action against Colonel Pressey and other officers was necessitated by the condition of the regiment, and was not taken without most careful consideration of the circumstances of the case, which Lord Crewe did not propose to re-open.

Mr. MacCullum Scott and Mr. O'Grady asked a series of questions, drawing attention to the methods of prosecution of the police in Howrah, the Nattore murder, the 10th Jats and other recent cases, and asking whether enquiries would be instituted.

The answers indicated that in some instances the local Government was obtaining a report of the circumstances, with a view to enquiry. Lord Crewe was communicating with the Indian Government with regard to the procedure in such cases. The procedure in gang and dacoity cases, and the use made of the evidence of informers was receiving the careful attention of the Government of the United Provinces. The Indian Government would then consider the subject in connection with procedure in other Provinces. It was not proposed to prosecute the informers in the Howrah and Jat cases for perjury.

Three of Mr. M'Callum's questions were notified as follows :—

To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can make any statement as to the facts of a recent torture case at Shahdara, in the Punjab, in which a sub-inspector of police was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment by the additional district magistrate; what were the injuries inflicted by the police; whether there was an appeal against the sentence; and, if so, with what result.

Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the recent judgment of the High Court of Calcutta, in the Nattore murder case, in which the judges acquitted both the accused persons and declared that, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the witnesses and the methods of investigation employed by the prosecution, the gravest suspicion rested upon the conduct of the police, and urged the local authorities to make that conduct the subject of an inquiry; and whether he can say what steps the Government of Bengal have taken to institue such an inquiry, and with what results.

Whether the Secretary of State for India has had his attention called to a recent judgment of the High Court of Allahabad in the Budaun dacoity case, in which twenty-one persons, who had been sentenced by the additional sessions judge to terms varying from transportion for life to six years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of committing robberies, were all acquitted; whether he is aware that the principal evidence against them was that of a convict alleged to have given information to a policeman of the Criminal Investigation Department, and that the Chief Justice and his colleague held the evidence of this informer, as well as the supposed corroborative evidence, to be quite untrustworthy; and what steps the Government propose to take in view of the frequent failure of prosecutions depending upon such informers, the injury caused to the accused, and the cost to the public.

THE CORONATION REVIEW.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Twenty-two British battleships, including eight "Dreadnoughts," steamed to their positions at Spithead to-day, for the Coronation review.

ENTERTAINMENT OF NAVAL VISITORS.

The following is the Admiralty programme of entertainments at Portsmouth and London to foreign naval officers and men on the occasion of the Coronation from 19 to 27:—

June 19 and 20.—Foreign ship arrive at Spithead.

June 20.—Garden party at Admiralty House, Portsmouth.

June 21.—Foreign admirals, captains, and other officers go to London to witness the Coronation celebrations. The admirals and captains will be provided with accommodation at the St. Ermin's and Windsor Hotels, and the other officers will be invited to stay at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

June 22.—The foreign flag officers and captains in command will be invited to Westminster Abbey, the other officers witnessing the Procession from stands near the Admiralty. Athletic sports on the United Service Recreation Ground, Portsmouth, 2-30 p.m. Banquet at the Royal Naval Barracks to 1,000 foreign seamen, with 500 British seamen and marines as hosts; the seamen attend theatres. Illumination of the Fleet.

June 23.—The foreign officers will view the Royal Progress and return to Portsmouth. The Mayor of Portsmouth will give a garden party to the men of the British and foreign ships. Corporation firework display on Southsea Common.

June 24.—Review of the Fleet by the King, who will reach Spithead at 2-30 p.m. Illumination of the Fleet.

June 25.—Motor-car drives for the officers. The R.M.L.I. Band will play in Victoria Park, the Gloucester Regiment's Band at the Canoe Lake, and the Territorial Regiment Band at North End Recreation Ground.

June 26.—The Inspector-General and staff of Haslar Hospital will give a luncheon to the foreign medical officers. Admiralty garden party at Whale Island, 3-6 p.m. Admiralty ball at the Royal Naval Barracks, 9-30 p.m.

June 27.—The Mayor and Mayoress give a garden party of officers. The Mayor's banquet to foreign officers at the Town Hall. The warrant officers of the Fleet will entertain the foreign warrant officers at the Royal Naval Barracks.

WOOLLEN TRADE DISPUTE.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Eight thousand wool-combers have struck at Bradford, demanding an increase of wages.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The prospectus has been issued of an Imperial Chinese loan of six millions sterling in five per cent bonds, at a price of 100½, for the construction of 1,124 miles of railway in the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, connecting the Canton-Hankow and Peking-Hankow lines.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Begum of Bhopal and her son have left Nauheim, greatly benefited by the treatment.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR AT CAMBRIDGE.

Happy Speech at the University.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Entertained at lunch during his visit to the Cambridge University, the Maharajah of Bikanir, replying to the Vice-Chancellor's toast, said that the Rajputs were more at home when indulging in warlike pursuits than with the pen or with speech-making. Nevertheless he accepted the compliment they had paid him, on behalf of the Princes of India, who were staunch Imperialists and yielded to none in their loyalty to their beloved King-Emperor.

"The cause of education and the welfare of our people," added His Highness, "are very close to our hearts."

DEATH OF SIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The death is announced of Sir Hormusji Mody.

[A telegram was received in Bombay yesterday, announcing the death of Sir Hormusji Mody, which took place at Hongkong yesterday at 8 a.m. The deceased had been ailing for some time past and only a few days ago a telegraphic message was received by his relatives in Bombay saying that Sir Hormusji was lying seriously ill.

The late Sir Hormusji was a self-made man, his career being romantic in the extreme. When quite a lad he betook himself to China where he got employment on a monthly salary of Rs. 15. From these humble beginnings he, by his industry and commercial sagacity, rose to be one of the merchant princes of the Far East. He gave away large sums for the public good. It was his generous contribution of rupees four and a half lakhs to the funds of the University of Hongkong that enabled Sir Frederick Lugard's idea of founding such a University to become an accomplished fact. He gave away another large sum towards the building of a Steamen's Institute in that city. On the occasion of the visit to Hongkong of H. R. H. the then Prince of Wales, Sir Hormusji presented the city with a fine statue of His Royal Highness. In recognition of his many charitable acts his late Majesty King Edward had conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.]

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Found in Haitian Waters.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16.

The Government is concerned with the discovery of ex-President Castro in Haitian waters on board a vessel flying the German flag. The Government is sending warships, with orders to deport the ex-President to Europe on the first vessel sailing thither.

BERLIN, JUNE 16.

It is officially stated that the vessel on which ex-President Castro is reported to have been discovered, was not entitled to fly the German flag.

EX-PRESIDENT DIAZ.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Ex-President Diaz has arrived at Vigo.

SIR ROBERT HART.

Granted Extension of Leave.

PEKING, JUNE 16.

An Edict has been issued granting Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, a year's extension of leave.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Subscriptions to the Chinese loan were closed in London and Berlin immediately.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

South Wales Men Shouted Down.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Conference of the Miners' Federation in London, yesterday, discussed the proposed minimum wage for workmen, employed in abnormal places.

The Conference adjourned without any decision having been arrived at, but the general feeling is that any attempt to establish uniformity of wages is practically impossible.

The discussion was notable for the isolation of the South Wales representatives, who urged a national strike with the object of securing such a wage. They were not only out-voted, but even shouted down by the English and Scottish representatives.

ROSS AND CROMARTY BYE-ELECTION.

Liberals Retain the Seat.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The following is the result of the bye-election for Ross and Cromarty, created by the death of Mr. J. G. Weir, M. P. :—

Macpherson, Liberal,.....	3,717
Templeton, Unionist,.....	1,253
Liberal majority,.....	2,464

No change.

[At the last General Election in December Mr. J. G. Weir was elected unopposed. In the previous election in Jan.-Feb. 1910 Mr. Weir (L 4,430) defeated Mr. N. Maclean (U 1,418) by a majority of 3,012 votes]

CRICKET.

Indians vs. Warwickshire

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the match between the Indian Cricket Team and Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, the Indians went in first and made 76. F. R. Foster took five wickets for 31, and Field five wickets for 36.

Warwickshire then went in and made 199.

In the second innings, the Indians made 61 for three wickets.

CROWN PRINCE IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Car Hits a Corner and Is Smashed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Crown Prince of Germany, while driving his motor in Berlin, skidded against a corner. The car was smashed, but the Prince jumped to the pavement unhurt. The chauffeur and footman were thrown out, one of them being hurt badly.

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN INDIA.

Conference of Scholars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

A Conference will meet in Simla in July to consider the present state of Oriental studies in India and to discuss on practical measures for their encouragement and co-ordination. The Conference will be presided over by the Ho'nble Mr. Harcourt Butler, Member of the Council for the Department of Education. It is proposed to invite the following scholars to attend the Conference. Dr. Thibaut, Dr. Venis, Dr. Denison Ross, Colonel Phillett, Mr. Woolner, Dr. Vogel, Dr. Spooner, Dr. Horovitz, Dr. R.G. Bhandarkar C.I.E., Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Rai Bahadur Vankaya, Mahamedadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, Shams-ul-Ulema Maulavi Shibli Nomani, Shama-ulUlema Maulavi Kamal-uddin Ahmed, Mr. Duroiselle, Sahibzada Codul Quayum Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Professor Isfahani, Dr. Ganga Nath Jha. Among the principal topics which will be taken up by the Conference are the following ;—

The promotion of oriental and archæological research ; practical measures for the greater co-operation of oriental learning and western scholarship ; the training of Indians for posts in the Archæological Department ; measures that would add to the estimation in which Oriental learning is held in India and the system of language examinations.

DARJEELING DAMAGE SUIT.

Transfer of Case Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

At the High Court, before Justices Coxe and Tennon, an application was made on behalf of Carl Forstmann, a German resident of Darjeeling, for the transfer of a damages suit pending before the Sub-Judge of Darjeeling. This is a suit for damages brought by the petitioner against Mr. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner, and the Chairman of the Darjeeling Municipality claiming fifteen thousand rupees for the wrongful arrest of the petitioner on a charge of stealing electric powers of which charge the petitioner was acquitted by the Deputy Magistrate. It was pointed out that the petitioner had reasonable apprehension that he would not get justice in Darjeeling as the Sub-Judge in Darjeeling is also Deputy Magistrate and subordinate to Mr. Forrest. Their Lordships issued a rule and stayed further proceedings.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY IN INDIA.

Loyal Message to the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

Under the instructions from many Anglo-Indian bodies in India, the following congratulatory telegram was despatched by the Allahabad Association for transmission to Their Majesties on the occasion of their Coronation :—"Anglo-Indians beg to approach Their Royal Majesties on this auspicious day with respectful and hearty congtatulations and pray for long reign of peace and prosperity."

Arrangements are further being made for the presentation of an address of welcome at Delhi in December next. This is practically the accomplishment of the past twenty years' endeavour to obtain unification amongst Anglo-Indians.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY SUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

In the Alipore Judge's Court judgment was delivered in a suit brought by a Madrassi contractor against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for the recovery of Rs. 25,000 for work done. The Railway Company contended that the plaintiff had been overpaid on previous bills for work which was not done, and pleaded that this should be taken as a set-off against his account. They also put in a counter-claim for Rs. 10,000 over and above the set-off. The judge gave a decree for the plaintiff for 12,000 rupees, less 4,000 rupees, the value of bricks supplied to him by the Company.

MOTOR OMNIBUSES FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

Rangoon is shortly to have a motor omnibus service. Yesterday the first vehicle plied for hire with great success. The bus accommodates forty persons, inside and out. Two buses are being made for the Mansut Co. Ltd, of Minbu, and others are to be built for public use in Rangoon.

MADRAS MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Discussion on New Bills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

A public meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League was held yesterday to consider and discuss the various non-official Bills now before the Imperial Legislative Council. Mir Abbas Ali Saheb was voted to the chair and the Bills were read and the provisions taken one by one and discussed. The meeting was in entire accord with the main provisions of Mr. Jinnah's Wakf Validating Bill and Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, but were opposed to Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Amendment Bill, as its operation in the case of Mussalmans would give rise to complications. It was resolved that a complete statement of the League's opinions on these questions be submitted to the Government of India.

A GERMAN military journal announces the promotions of King George to the rank of General Field Marshal, the highest rank in the Prussian Army. The King has not hitherto held General rank in the Prussian Army, though he is Colonel-in-Chief of two Prussian Regiments.

ROYAL VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Alterations at Government House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

In view of the approaching visit of Their Majesties to Calcutta several important alterations are being made at Government House, where Their Majesties will reside. The Viceregal kitchen is being transferred into the compound of Government House. The new kitchen will be situated at the north-west corner of the grounds and will be all that the latest improvements can make it. The kitchen will be fitted with the latest cooking ranges, electric heaters, etc. The transfer of the kitchen will result in the premises formerly used for that purpose in Government Place becoming vacant. These will be utilised, after conversion, for the accommodation of part of the Staff of His Majesty or of His Excellency the Viceroy, as the existing accommodation will be taxed to the utmost.

The chief alteration to Government House will be in the gates. At present, of the four gates to the Viceregal residence, those situated on the north and south sides have always been considered to be scarcely worthy of the dignitaries that pass between them. Hence they are to be replaced by grander structures. The new gates will be of wrought iron and have been specially designed by Mr. Crouch, Consulting Architect to the Government of India. They are being sent out from England and will bear on them the Royal Cipher. Though the gates will be of iron, the pillars will consist of the best Surajpore stone. These changes will take some time to carry out, but will be completed before Lord Hardinge returns to Government House in the cold weather.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICER.

Magistrate Acquits Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

The sub-divisional officer of Ferozpore delivered judgment in a case in which a sub-inspector of police at the Nazipore Thana in the District of Buckenguni stood charged with having taken away 550 rupees from the iron safe of one Rahimuddin in the course of a house-search in a dacoity case. In discharging the accused, the magistrate observed that if a man in the position of a sub-inspector of police—who if he does his duty must necessarily make many enemies—were to be convicted on a charge of this nature on evidence of which none was above suspicion, then no police officer would be safe. "On the whole," went on the magistrate, "I consider that the probabilities lie in favour of the case being true rather than false and should have convicted the sub-inspector had any disinterested testimony been available. In the absence of such testimony, I am bound to give the accused the benefit of the doubt and accordingly I acquit him. The case will be entered as true on section 400, I. P. C.

A UNITED INDIAN UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JUNE 16.

Mrs. Besant writes in the June number of the *Theosophist* :—The movement in favour of establishing a Moslem University has necessitated a change in my scheme for the United Indian University. The Hon'ble Pundit Madanmohan Malaviya formulated some time ago a scheme for a Hindu residential university at Benares, and His Highness the Maharaja of Benares promised to give the land necessary for the carrying out of this idea. The Hon'ble Pandit is a man of noble eloquence and he has sacrificed a brilliant legal career and made himself poor in order to give his great talents to the services of his country. He is in every way qualified to act as the leader in such a scheme and I have gladly made the modifications necessary in my own scheme to enable me to join with him. I am now seeking the consent of the influential group of representative men, who signed the original petition for a Royal Charter, to the retention of their names to the amended petition, and I have no doubt that they will agree. We shall then all act together and only two petitions—a Hindu and a Moslem one—will be placed before the Crown.

A TAXI-DRIVER'S PAPERS.

Complaint against Company Manager.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

Before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Nathoo Ram, lately a driver with the Indian Taxi-Cab Company, made a complaint against the manager for detaining his certificates and driver's ticket. The petition states that he joined the service in November last and had to deposit these documents with them. In addition he had to pay Rs. 10 to learn the work. A month after, his services were dispensed with, but his documents were not returned to him. Owing to the detention of the documents, he had not been able to get employment. He sent two pleader's letters to the manager to which he got no reply. He went personally on the 12th instant and the manager told him that the documents had been sent to the police court. His Worship directed an enquiry and report to be made as to the detention of the petitioner's documents.

HOMES FOR ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.

Progress of Scheme in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

The scheme for providing better facilities for the upbringing of the children of the poorer domiciled Anglo-Indian community is gradually progressing here. Homes on the lines of the Kalimpong Home are to be started in South India and to be called the "Saint George's Homes." The work is to commence with one home to accommodate not more than 30 children and the Governor has kindly allowed it be called the "Lawley Home." The initial cost is estimated at Rs. 20,000 and Dr. Graham has promised to help in starting the first home by sending a home matron from Kalimpong. The public is now being appealed to for funds.

GOVINDA DAS DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JUNE 16.

In the Govinda Das defamation case, Babu Bhagawandas M.A., Honorary Secretary of the Central Hindu College Board of Trustees, was called as a witness. He supported a sea voyage as being authorised by the Hindu Shastras. Babu Govinda Das, the plaintiff, is now being examined and to-morrow the prosecution will close.

MODERN KINGSHIP.

By the Duke of Argyll, K. T.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

I

We, in Great Britain, have recently had two such signal examples of the usefulness and dignity of the Sovereign's office, that it seems difficult to remember that we have also had the reverse of utility and stateliness sustained in the highest office. We have evolved a civil magistrate guided by law, as interpreted by councillors elected by the nation to present the people, in that we have made it his or her business to ensure that the results of their vote shall guide themselves. We have also made it possible, for the Sovereign to let the people, after a term of years, vote again, and say whether they be content to continue as before or desire to turn to another leader among the King's subjects to interpret their wishes to the King.

Much, therefore, in a case of more or less equal balance between parties, depends on the King, by our constitution. If the King be physically unfit, the next in succession to him takes up his task, but the responsibility before the people for all that is done, is by their own decree, placed on the shoulders of the Ministers and not on the shoulders of the King. He changes not, but remains above all parties, though he must for the time always entrust power to the leaders of one party. By this method of governing through parties, each of which must in turn be succeeded by its critics and opponents, the Sovereign obtains a personal knowledge of the men leading each side in politics to an extent that is impossible for any other man in his realm. He must confer with them, hear their reasons for such and such a course of conduct, their opinions why it is that they think the measures they propose will meet the inconveniences, hardships, and evils complained of, and so he gets a general oversight of the arguments used on each side, and is able to discern the weakness as well as the strong points of the policy of which as representative ruler, he officially approves. He may thoroughly dissent from the views his ministers lay before him, he may point out to them where he thinks they are wrong, and their critics right, but as long as they keep together and abide by their opinions, his own must give way before theirs, because they are responsible and he is not.

Nor can he officially express his dissatisfaction with anything they do or propose to do, unless he can secure that another minister of the other side of politics takes all responsibility for any refusal to follow the lead given by the party in power at the time. The Ministers must always be the lightning conductors set up around the palace to carry off all the effects of the thunderbolts. It is obvious that to ensure such results it must be known that there is no fear and no favour, namely, that the Sovereign has full freedom to speak his mind to his ministers, but must be determined to accept fully any ministry hostile to his ideas, and never intrigue against them but give them all favour and confidence during the time they succeed in commanding a majority of the votes of the nation. As men can be but men, and as all men who are not idiots must have opinions and preferences, likes and dislikes, it is not to be expected that, even officially, he can feel equally kindly to all. But he must not fear to favour all alike in regard to their ideas of what is best for the public welfare. He must give them all equal chances, turn and turn about.

On the other hand, they are bound to give to him full explanations and full knowledge of their intentions and projects, and schemes for the Government. They should hide nothing from him. His words should be weighed with respect and patience, though they must often be words of caution or criticism. His ministers should always remember that though they are the mouth-pieces, instruments, or leaders of the opinion of the hour, the Sovereign is the permanent representative, not only of the opinions prevailing at the moment, but of the nation at large, whose opinion on the next set of methods designed to meet events may differ from the King's present advisers' methods.

The King is thus always the illustration and representative of the public opinion prevalent at the time, just as a judge is the exponent of the law that rules any legal case brought before him. Neither King or judge has anything to do with the "what may be," or "what might have been." Both represent only what is—namely, the ruling present. Judges and kings must both see their decisions changed by a change of law, made not by themselves, and it may be against their opinions, but they are both bound to acquiesce and be interpreters of the law for the time being.

The letters of Queen Victoria show how a woman's influence, backed by the arguments urged by herself and assisted by wise counsel, can have a strong bearing on the nature of the advice given by Ministers, and on the ultimate action taken by them after hearing the independent views brought forward by the Sovereign. The value of the advice it is the duty of the Sovereign as well as of the Ministers to tender in council with each other, is derived from the freedom the Sovereign enjoys from the passions of the moment. These passions are ever heated by listening to the torrents of eloquence flowing from the lips of the party chiefs, and from the atmosphere of argument and antagonism fostered by all political rivalry. The thunders in the Houses of Parliament must be read in the cool, white light of next morning's calm, or—strange as it may seem to heated contestants—are often better judged if only read in the official reports of the speeches after the interval of days. Judges hold their judgments for a while after the arguments of counsel have been heard, they say they will take the case they have listened to "ad avisandum." The verdict should be given by minds free from the heating stimulus of wordy declaration and appeals to emotions, which should have no place in a calm and complete review of facts and in the consequent marshalling of inferences, or in the deciding conclusion.

Nor need we entertain the thought that the British monarch's powers are less than those of other monarchs, because they have thus been shaped by the British people themselves. A monarch must necessarily be what his people make him. A civilized people deserve a good ruler, because in constitutional lands they make him themselves. It is because he is, so to speak, their creation that his power for good is great, though comparatively slight for evil. It is because the limits of his action are understood and defined, by the people's law, that what he does is powerful when his action is allowed. In all cases where the balance between the ruling parties is even, if a fresh knowledge of the will of the majority of the nation is necessary, the permitted and allotted action of the Sovereign is effective. His position is justified, because he does his duty, and no more than his duty. He may have pointed out evils and have been compelled to submit to them.

Sometimes the constitution gives him a chance of representing the altered will of his people. His politics can only be for the people's good. He may point out and see his opinion verified by the people's vote that the people's good has been represented better by his opinions than by those of the Ministry, whose mistakes he has had to represent as emanating from King, Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled. But that their mistakes were not his can only be made known to the Cabinet, or in posthumous memoirs. For the time the King and Ministry are one, whatever colour the Ministry takes. They represent the force, he the dignity of the nation. All acts must be done in his name, though they may not be done by his will. Its union is strength, and it is through uniting himself with the will of the people represented in Parliament that he is strong in union. He is strong, too, in the power to form a judgment as to when it is that the Ministry of the day is losing popularity in the constituencies.

The influence which may belong to a constitutional King must, of course, depend very much on his own character and conduct. The English Kings, now the constitutional possessors of Sovereign dominions, have been fashioned and made by the English people, and later to a much greater extent by the combined political forces of the United Kingdom. These Isles, set in the silver sea, have formed and trained their Sovereigns to be what they are, the representatives of the will of their people as indicated by the Government they have elected for a term of years. It is obvious then that the policy favoured or accepted by the Sovereign must change officially with the changes brought about by the election of the members of the House, from whose ranks the Ministry of the day is chosen. This would seem to leave no large scope for the influence of the individual Sovereign. But this would be a judgment far too hastily pronounced.

There are many moments of doubt and difficulty in the lives of every Government, and in the personal relations of members of each Government to their colleagues and to the nation at large, when the words of the Sovereign and the utterance or counsel he may privately give, must have its weight, and often, owing to the Sovereign's position, perhaps more than its weight. It is in the nature of men to seek distinguished counsel. It is in the power of the Sovereign to give it. He is always in office. There is no rest in the shade of Opposition for him. He is always in harness. This mere fact in itself with the knowledge that such continuity in his impartial office must give him, secures for his opinion and his word a weight that no other individual's word can furnish. Unless such influence and weight in counsel be thrown away by carelessness or silliness it is worth untold treasure to the nation. Wars have been prevented, difficulties foreseen and avoided, crooked paths made straight, over and over again, through the action of the Sovereign in constitutionally-governed countries.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this morning.

The Viceroy granted a private interview to the Maharajah of Dholpur and Nawab Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

Their Excellencies will honour the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Clark at dinner to-night.

Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Hon. Miss Sandford visited the Jesus Marie Convent this morning.

EDWARD VII MEMORIALS.

Madras and Calcutta Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 16.

Subscriptions to the Madras Presidency Edward the Seventh Memorial Fund now exceed two lakhs of rupees. The executive committee submitted its proposals to the Government through the Surgeon-General in April, and it is hoped that he will soon be in a position to issue an order on the subject so that the construction of the proposed hospital for consumptives near Madras may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial King Edward Memorial Fund was held this afternoon the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal, presiding. The Secretary, Mr. R. N. Mookerji, read a letter from Sir George Sutherland enclosing copies of correspondence with Mr. Mackennel, the sculptor proposed, for the statue of the late King Edward the Seventh.

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, was also read intimating that a Council has been nominated for the administration of the trust and requesting that the committee make a formal application for creating the trust. The following resolution was passed:—"A sum of 2 lakhs of rupees be set aside out of the funds standing to the credit of King Edward Memorial Fund, with a view to the same being invested with the Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments and that the Council may be moved to make the requisite application under the Charitable Endowment Act of 1890 for vesting orders and approval of the scheme and such other matters as might be necessary." The resolution was carried unanimously and the Secretary was requested to advise the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department in regard to it.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE BOMB CASE.

Suspected Ex-Professor Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

Mr. Jyotish Chunder Ghose, ex-professor of the Hoogly College, who was arrested sometime ago, on suspicion of being an accomplice in the Dalhousie Square Bomb outrage, and was released on his own surety, appeared this morning for the seventh time, before Mr. C. Tegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police, special branch. As a result of exhausive enquiries made into the professor's case, it appeared to Mr. Tegart that there were no sufficient reason to warrant a fresh order of appearance against the professor who in accordance with this finding was finally discharged.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH BHUTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The following is the text of the treaty made between the Government of India and Bhutan :—

(1) The British Government shall on demand being duly made in writing by the Bhutan Government take proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bhutan Government for the surrender of all Bhutanese subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of the said Act which may take refuge in British territory.

(2) The Bhutan Government shall on a requisition being duly made by the Government of India or by any officer authorised by the Government of India in this behalf surrender any British subjects or subjects of a Foreign Power whose extradition may be required in pursuance of any agreement or arrangement made by the British Government with the said Power accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of Act 15 of 1903, who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bhutan Government and also any Bhutanese subjects who after committing any of the crimes referred to in British territory shall flee into Bhutan on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Done in quadruplicate at Kalimpong this twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten corresponding with the Bhutia date the twentieth day of the second ninth month of the iron dog year.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, June 2.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is still at Godollo, but is expected to return to Vienna immediately. A recrudescence of the rumours that his health is unsatisfactory has been met with explicit and emphatic official denials. His Majesty is said to be in excellent health, and sleeping well at night. He has given many official audiences during the last few days.

FRANCE.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The number of births in France last year was 774,358, as compared with 769,969 in 1909, and the number of deaths was 703,777 as compared with 756,545 in the previous year. The decrease of 52,768 in the number of deaths is responsible for the considerable increase from 13,424 to 70,581 in the excess of births last year. During the quinquennial period from 1901 to 1905 the average excess of births over deaths was 18 in France, 106 in Italy, 113 in Austria, 121 in England, 149 in Germany, and 155 in the Netherlands.

THE COMMUNE.

The usual attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the Commune was made by the Socialists on Sunday and frustrated by the police. M. Vaillant, M. Jaures, and M. Guerde entered the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise to deliver addresses, but they were ejected, though a procession was permitted to walk past the wall where the communards were shot.

THE ABBE LEMIRE.

By order of the Archbishop of Bourges the Abbe Lemire, who sits as an Independent Deputy for one of the Hazebrouck divisions, has been removed from the list of honorary canons of that diocese. The ecclesiastical authorities resent the Abbe Lemire's too pronounced movement towards the Left in his search for a party whose views on social questions are in sympathy with his own.

SOCIALIST RIOT IN PARIS.

Early on Wednesday morning a number of Socialists and Anarchists met outside St. Lazare Prison to welcome a female prisoner who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment in connection with the May Day demonstrations. They attempted to form a procession, and when the police interfered a free fight followed in which revolvers were used. Eleven policemen and several civilians were injured.

GERMANY.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

The Workmen's Insurance Consolidation and Amendment Bill was read a third time on Tuesday in the Reichstag and passed. The result of the final division on the Bill as a whole was 232 votes to 58 the minority being composed of the Socialists and one or two Radicals.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the German Navy League at Nuremberg on Sunday resolved itself into a demonstration in favour of the addition of one large cruiser more a year from 1912 onwards than is included in the programme of construction. The "Vossische Zeitung" on Tuesday published a leading article severely criticizing the Navy League, complaining that a representative of the Admiralty attended the meeting and arguing that the "irresponsible Chauvinism" of the League was calculated to produce a fresh disturbance of public opinion, especially England.

CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

Herr Edward Richter who holds a position in the well-known optical firm Carlo Zuiss, of Jena, has been captured by brigands in the woods of the Olympus range near Kokinopoulo. He was travelling on behalf of the Geographical Societies of Jena and Berlin.

PERSIA.

THE AMERICAN TREASURER-GENERAL.

The Mejliss has ratified an important Ministerial proposal according extensive powers to Mr. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General. The supervision of the expenditure of the proceeds of the new loan in accordance with the Supply voted by the Mejliss now rests with him, not, as originally proposed, with a mixed committee. The step is of capital importance as indicating that the new Treasurer-General is likely to exercise real power.

PERU.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are over and all is quiet. Of the 10,000 electors on the register in Lima only 500 voted.

RUSSIA.

TOLSTOY'S MANUSCRIPTS.

The dispute between Countess Tolstoy and M. Tchertkoff over the possession of Tolstoy's manuscript will probably be decided in the Countess's favour. M. Tchertkoff will be able to copy the manuscripts for his edition of Tolstoy's works. The Imperial Academy will, it is understood, also publish an edition.

TURKEY.

THE MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.

Conversations between the Russian and Turkish Governments on the Turkish attitude towards Montenegro have satisfied Russia that the alarm caused at Cettigne by the operations of the Russian troops is no longer justifiable. Russian intervention however, is considered to have been beneficial in clearing the atmosphere.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

Reports received in Cettigne state that a Turkish force has been defeated by the Albanian rebels and compelled to retreat with great loss. Turgut Pasha's column, in an attempt under the command of the general himself to capture a rebel position, was repulsed. In Cettigne the Chauvinists believe that by making common cause with the Albanians they could easily vanquish the 75 Turkish battalions now on the frontier, but the danger of Montenegrin complications, which might easily start a general conflagration, has been removed by the Russo-Turkish diplomatic conversations.

UNITED STATES.

SENTENCES ON COMPANY OFFICIALS.

Mr. Wilson, the President of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and four of his associates have been found guilty of misuse of United States mails in soliciting stock subscriptions. Mr. Wilson was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the others to sentences of one and two years' each.

AMERICAN JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government will in future freely grant passports to all American Jews who desire to visit Russia for business purposes. This concession is the result of prolonged negotiations by the State Department.

A NEW YORK MURDER CASE.

The body of Mrs. Scheld, who disappeared about February 2, has been found partly covered by quicklime in a bath tub in an empty room of the flat in 78th-street where she lived. Her husband, who occupied the house until a fortnight ago, has been arrested.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A fire on Monday morning destroyed the Chutes, the largest amusement park in San Francisco. Every building within the block containing the pleasure resort, with the exception of a theatre built of concrete, was destroyed. The damage is estimated at £50,000.

NICARAGUA MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

New York, June 2.

Wholesale arrests are being made in Nicaragua following on the explosion on Wednesday night, which almost destroyed the Government arsenal and the greater part of Las Lomas fort, guarding Managua, the capital, and killed 120 soldiers.

This is the second explosion in the arsenal within a few months. The Government now officially announces that both were due to a plot by the Liberals, conceived in the interests of ex-President Estrada with the idea of starting another revolution on his behalf. Troops are now patrolling Managua, and no one is allowed out at night without a pass, material law being practically enforced.

The motive behind the alleged plot is said to be purely commercial, the conspirators being backed by United States speculators, who have not been faring well as they expected in the matter of Government concessions.

EDINBURGH NECKLACE CASE.

Trial of Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron.

The trial began on May 22, in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, of Mr. Cecil Aylmer Cameron Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, and Ruby Cameron, his wife, on a charge of attempted fraud in connection with the alleged loss of Mrs. Cameron's pearl necklace. The Lord Justice-General (Lord Dunedin) presided, and a jury was empanelled. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused were charged with fraudulently attempting to obtain £6,500, the amount of insurance on a pearl necklace insured at Lloyd's as being the property of Ruby Cameron, which it was not.

Constable Jackson stated that shortly after 6 o'clock on the day of the alleged robbery, he met the accused in Shandwick-place. Mr. Cameron waved his hand to him and said, "This lady is my wife, who has been robbed of a pearl necklace valued at £6,500." The witness asked where, and Mr. Cameron said, "At Boots's window," Asked how the robbery was committed, he said he went into the shop to make a purchase, leaving his wife at the window. While he was in the shop two men, one of them tall and the other short and stout, came up to her. The tall man grasped her by the throat with his right hand, put his left hand down the back of her dress, and undid the clasp of the necklace, which was under the cloak, quite out of sight. After the robbery the man ran across the street and went down Canning-street. While telling the story of the robbery Mr. Cameron frequently turned to his wife and said, "Is that not so?" and she indicated assent.

Inspector Scott said that at the police station, Mr. Cameron described the necklace as a pearl necklace, graduated towards the end in a double row and fastened at the back by a square diamond clasp. Mrs. Cameron said that after he had undone the necklace the tall man said to the stout man, "It is all right. Away you go!" Nothing was said about the thief's having attempted to pull off her ear-ring.

On Tuesday police evidence showed that included in a number of documents and correspondence seized by the police at the house of the accused were several letters signed "Billie Walker" and purporting to have been written from Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, "Manor House, Somerset," "Hotel de Paris," and "Monte Carlo." One of these letters, dated November 14, 1910, ran :—

"My darling Girlie,—I shall bring you the pearls in a day or so. I have kept them for you. India was a risky place to send them to, but you will respect Eileen's request. I know, alas! how often I offered pearls and all else I had to my little ladyship. The pearls are lovely, two rows, and it has been years of labour matching them. I long to see you in them, my Irish gerlie. As a child your big grey eyes haunted me, and now they hurt more than ever. I am going out of reach of all this. The wilds of Africa will know me again for months. It is a lonely life, Ruby, out of touch with your pals, and I leave no address, and so forget it all, for a while at least. It is awful hard. To pick up the thread of the pearls again—by the by, except for your husband, whose consent you must get, keep my name out altogether, girlie. I have many good and important reasons. I will insure them if you like, but perhaps your husband would rather do it with his own man. They are yours now darling, and I am thankful at last, sad as the circumstances are, I can give these at least to my brave little Irish colleen. The pearls were given by "Genee" to a pal to look at, and he declared that they are as fine as he had seen anywhere. This was years and years ago. Now, Ruby, I can trust you so; you are that delightful thing, a close woman. Would to God there were more. These pearls were the wages of sin and belonged to the man my wife loved, but on forgiving her I let her keep his things. She cared for nothing else. You know the wretched story and will spare me more. My innocent child left them to you, and its love alone they carry now. I will meet you anywhere, but alone. I want no strangers there. Your husband wil consent, for no man knowing you could but trust you always and anywhere."

The letter was signed "Billie Walker."

Ernestine Tenca, Mrs. Cameron's maid, an Italian, cross-examined by Mr. Clyde, for Mrs. Cameron, said that Mrs. Cameron had a very beautiful two-row necklace. On February 8, the day of the alleged robbery, the witness put the pearl necklace on Mrs. Cameron.

The evidence led on May 31, had reference to the insurance of a necklace by Mrs. Cameron. Representatives of Messrs. Carrington, jewellers, of Regent street, London, spoke to the transactions of Mrs. Cameron with the firm. They stated that she obtained from them on approbation a pearl necklace, which was afterwards returned to them. She afterwards ordered from them an imitation necklace. Mr. Hayward, a member of the firm, at Mrs. Cameron's request, took the real pearls to an insurance broker and valued them for insurance at £6,000. Carrington's necklace was one of two rows containing 57 and 59 pearls.

A handwriting expert stated that he was satisfied that the letter signed "Billie Walker," and other letters signed "Mary Nutting" and "Ruby Cameron" were in the handwring of one person. The case for the Crown was closed.

Evidence for the defence was given by friends of the female prisoner that they had seen her wearing the necklace.

On June 1st, the concluding Crown witnesses gave expert evidence to support the allegation by the prosecution that the "Billy Walker" letters and those purporting to be from Miss Mary Nutting, an Irish lady, are concoctions, being in the same handwriting, although disguised, as letters written by Mrs. Cameron.

The judge disallowed comparisons with handwriting in exercise books found at the Camerons' flat, 2, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, and said to be in Mrs. Cameron's hand-writing. They contained the manuscript of a novelette.

Evidence by bank clerks was allowed that Lieutenant Cameron had in his bank account on February 8. a credit balance of £43 15s. 3d.

A chartered accountant who examined the Camerons' financial affairs after their arrest said they owed to traders on February 8 £1,158. With the exception of some £200 these bills, it has been shown, have been met since their arrest.

Other evidence was that Lieutenant Cameron's bankers in London, received a letter from him postmarked "Edinburgh, 2 a. m., Feb 8," saying: "I propose shortly to pay in about £6,000 to my account."

THE DEFENCE.

The first witness for the defence was Dr. Burn Murdo, an Edinburgh medical practitioner. He stated that on February 9 (the day following the alleged robbery) he found Mrs. Cameron very much distressed at the loss of her pearls. On the second visit she complained of her throat, which he found swollen, and it subsequently became discoloured and had red blotches.

Could these marks have been self-inflicted?—Knowing the state of Mrs. Cameron's health, I could scarcely think it conceivable.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fraser, living in a flat adjoining the Camerons' flat, said she had seen Mrs. Cameron wear a double-row pearl necklace on three occasions prior to the night of the robbery. On February 4, four days before the alleged robbery, the witness saw a strange suspicious-looking man stand for over an hour and look up at the flats.

Margaret Collie, servant to the last witness also spoke of having seen suspicious men outside the flats on two occasions.

THE NECKLACE.

Mrs. Duncan, a barister's widow, living at 59, Cadogan-square, London, said she first met Mrs. Cameron as Miss Ruby Shawe in 1906. On November 28 last, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron came to visit her for a fortnight. Mrs. Cameron brought with her a very handsome double-row pearl necklace which she seemed very proud of possessing. She wore in every day during the visit. On several occasions there were parties, and Mrs. Cameron wore her pearls as usual. The witness said she had had the pearls in her hands, and on December 2, she put them round her own neck.

Did Mrs. Cameron tell you from whom she got the pearls?—From an old friend of whom I often heard her speak. They were left her by his little girl, who died.

What was the name of the friend?—I always heard him spoken of as Billy Walker.

When did you first hear of him from her?—Right from the time I first met her.

Did you ever see him?—No.

The witness added that she remembered Mrs. Cameron got a very handsome dressing-case with gold mountings from Mr. Walker as a marriage present, and Lieutenant Cameron's remark was that it was a most inappropriate present for a poor subaltern's wife.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Duncan said that she was not aware that Mrs. Camerson ever had any imitation pearls. She did hear something about pearls coming from Carrington's for somebody to see at Cadogan-square.

Mr. Glyde next called Mrs. Mary Aitken, who said she was in Court during the first two days of the trial and heard the shop assistant Stuart tell of Mrs. Cameron's visit to Inman's shop "What he said then," the witness proceeded, "was quite" the opposite to what he told me the morning after the robbery. He served me in the shop, and If spoke to him about this robbery. I said to him: "People are saying it is not genuine": He said 'If they had seen the lady as I saw her they would have believed it genuine.' I said: 'Was she so very distressed,' and he, said: 'Yes. She was in a fainting condition.'"

Stuart, giving evidence on the opening day, had said that Mrs. Cameron was not perturbed. Recalled owing to this woman's evidence, he denied that he had said to anyone that Mrs. Cameron was greatly distressed and in a fainting condition.

Miss Hilda Cunningham Brisco, daughter of Lady Brisco, and living at Sloane-court, London, deposed that on December 2, she was at a dinner party at Mrs Duncan's, in Cadogan-square, on that occasion saw Mrs. Cameron wearing a very handsome two-row pearl necklace. On December 6, Mrs. Cameron visited the witness at lunch, and the witness said afterwards: "Surely you are not going out in those pearls." She said: "No I will leave them with you and send the maid to fetch them." The witness explained to the Court: "I had lost pearls of my own, and was apprehensive." Mrs. Cameron took the pearls off, and gave them into her hands. The witness wrapped them in paper, took them downstairs and sat with them in her hand for twenty minutes till the maid came for them. Mrs. Cameron had told her that they were worth £7,000, and were insured.

The witness added that she again saw the pearls on December 11. Various officers and others spoke of having seen Mrs. Cameron wearing some magnificent pearls on various occasions.

Mrs. Violet Graham, living at Palmerstone-place Edinburgh, the lady whose house the Camerons visited a few hours previous to the alleged robbery, said the Camerons joined the party about five o'clock on February 8. After tea there was a lecture on French literature. The Camerons left shortly after six.

Cross-examined, she did not see any necklace on Mrs. Cameron's neck.

Miss Evelyn Bailey Jones, niece of Mrs. Graham, said she attended the party. She did not know Mrs. Cameron then, but her eye was attracted by a double row of very large pearls on a lady's "v" shaped lace vest. She did not see the lady's face. She afterwards said to her sister. "Can you tell me who was the lady who wore the largest pearls I had ever seen?" Her sister did not know. She had never seen handsomer or more beautiful pearls.

Mrs. Frances Dora Congreave said she attended the party along with Lady Ruthven. The witness spoke to Mrs. Cameron about the magnificent pearl necklace which she had worn at a ball a week before. Mrs. Cameron said the necklace at that moment was under her dress.

MRS. CAMERON'S SISTER.

The first witness, on June 2, was Miss Shawe, younger sister of Mrs. Cameron, living with her parents at Haverstock Hill, London, who said she first saw Mrs. Cameron with pearls on November 28 last year. That was after the Camerons had gone to visit Mrs. Duncan at Cadogan-square. Mrs. Cameron told her she got them from Mr. Walker, a wealthy gentleman friend with an income of between £30,000 and £40,000 a year.

Mr. Fraser, Jun. (counsel for the defence): Were you surprised at her receiving such a gift?

"I was rather surprised, but I was awfully pleased she had got them," replied the witness, who said she had known of her sister's friendship with Mr. Walker for some years.

Mr. Walker often took Mrs. Cameron to lunch at restaurants, and sometimes for a run on a motor-car.

One day in her sister's room at Cadogansquare Miss Shawe saw a second necklece of pearls, and Mrs. Cameron explained that they were from the jewellers, and she was trying to sell them.

The Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Hunter, K.C., prosecuting) Have you ever seen Mr. Walker—No.

Do you know where he stays?—No, he often came to town.

Do you know where he ever lived for a single night?—No, I don't know. The witness did not know when or where Mr. Walker gave Mrs. Cameron the necklace.

Mrs. Cameron's father, Joshua Edward Shawe of Haverstock Hill, London, a bank official, said his daughter was born in 1883 in India, where he was then a branch bank manager. With the other members of his family she was sent home to be educated. She was married in June 1909. He had head her speak of her wealthy friend Mr. Walker since 1905. Miss Oger, teacher of langages, Baker-street, also spoke to having seen Mrs. Cameron's pearl necklace at Cadogan square. On December 19, the day before Mrs. Cameron left for Scotland, he showed the witness an imitation pearl neaklace, which she said she had ordered from Carrington's, but she was very dissatisfied with it as a match for her own, and asked the witness to keep them for her pending instructions.

Mr. Hunter: Where are they now?—They are with Mrs. Cameron's solicitors.

When did you hand them over?—Towards the end of March.

The witness further said she had seen Carrington's real pearl necklace, the one temporarily supplied to the accused by the Regent-street jewellers, as well as Mrs. Cameron's own, at Cadogan-square.

Mrs. Cameron told her a Mr. Marshall Toogood was going to buy the Carrington pearls for a Miss Mary Nutting, to which couple she was introduced in a Piccadilly restaurant.

LADY RUTHVEN'S EVIDENCE.

Lady Ruthven next entered the witness-box, and answering Mr. Clyde, K. C. (leading counsel for the defence), said she was asked by a London friend to be good to Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron when they came to Edinburgh. Mrs. Cameron being, a compartriot of her own, she called at the Cameron's flat and left her card. She met them first at the Benedicts' Ball in Edinburgh, on January 31, Mrs. Cameron was on that occasion wearing a magnificent pearl necklace.

Mr. Clyde: How would you describe them?

Lady Ruthven: Well, I am not an expert, but I would say they are about the most beautiful two rows I have ever seen. I put my hand beneath the string and felt their weight.

You have seen a great many pearls, Lady Ruthven!—I have a great many pearls.

How did Mrs. Cameron's pearls strike you?—They struck me as being of exceptional size and colour.

Her Ladyship, proceeding, said she again saw the Camerons at a party in Palmerstone-place on the afternoon of February 8, (the day of the supposed robbery). In a chaffing way she said to Mrs. Cameron, "Where are the pearls?" Mrs. Cameron tapped her neck and said, "Underneath," meaning below her dress.

The witness said she called on Mrs. Cameron almost daily after the robbery. Mrs. Cameron was very ill, and spoke like one having "a terribly bad throat."

Mr. Clyde: On what terms did you gather Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron regarded each other?

"They lived on terms of intense devotion," answered Lady Ruthven with emphasis.

She had been shown the imitation pearl necklace by Mrs. Cameron's solicitors, and was asked by Mr. Clyde whether it was the necklace Mrs. Cameron had worn in Edinburgh.

"I am not a pearl expert," the witness replied. "To the best of my belief that was no more Mrs. Cameron's necklace than this is," added her Ladyship, touching the rope of pearls which were then round her neck.

This closed the evidence.

The Solicitor-General began his address to the jury by observing that there was no doubt a claim had been made on the insurance company under the signature of Mrs. Cameron.

Lord Dunedin, interrupting, said he would have to tell the jury that the claim had not been proved.

The Solicitor-General submitted that he had proved the receipt by Mr. Munt, of Lloyd's, of the claim signed by Mrs. Cameron.

Lord Dunedin say the signature had not been proved. Of course, the Solicitor-General was entitled to sea a claim bearing the signature "Ruby Cameron" was received, and he was entitled to draw his own inferences from correspondence.

The Solicitor-General, continuing his address, submitted that the pearls Mrs. Cameron insured were Carrington's pearls, and those she wore in Edinburgh were sham pearls.

Mr. Morrison, K.C., speaking for Lieutenant Cameron, said he believed that his wife had received a real pearl nearl necklace as a gift from Mr. Walker. He believed that the insurance contract was a valid one. He had reasonable grounds for believing a robbery, and therefore acted justly in making the claim if he did make it.

Mr. Clyde, K.C., for Mrs. Cameron, submitted that the Crown case with regared to the insurance of the necklace had been absolutely disproved. He stated it was proved that Mrs. Camenon wore a two-row pearl necklace on date when neither the Carrington's real or sham necklace was in her possession, and the result of the evidence was that Mrs. Cameron did have a necklace to which nobody ever questioned her title and she openly wore it in public and before her friends. That necklace was not Carrington's, and it was the necklace which she had valued by Mr. Wellby. There were two striking facts that he urged the jury to keep in mind, viz., Mrs. Cameron had never given two accounts of the history of the pearls. The name of the mother of the little girl, whose dying wish it was that she should have pearls had never crossed Mrs. Cameron's lips. As to the "Billy Walker" letters, it was conceivable that after she found herself suspected of the fraud, Mrs. Cameron might have written letters to herself, signed "Billie Walker," under the influence of a great pressure like that, but so far as the question of fraud went the point to keep in mind was that these letters never had any connection whatever with the obtaining of the insurace policy. Mr. Clyde said it had not been proved by the Crown that Mr. and Mrs. Cameron play-acted a robbery outside Inman's shop. The Court adjourned.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Trooping of the Colour.

On May 27 the King's Birthday, which falls to-morrow, June 3, was officially celebrated, and the morning was occupied with the picturesque ceremony of Trooping the Colour.

Early in the morning, when the crowds began to assemble for the Trooping of the Colour, there was a faint mist on the Horse Guards Parade, softening the outlines of its grey walls, and giving as one approached from a distance, a touch as of magic to the black and scarlet figures of the Guardsmen standing there in square formation. Sixty horsemen and horsewomen rode down from the Row to the ceremony, taking up a position, on their stylish hacks, at the back of the crowd on the parade ground. Boys behind them, finding their view cut off by this manœuvre climbed the trees and clung to their branches till the police pulled them down; and behind them again, standing on tiers of chairs, in the park, were still more spectators, a greater crowd, it seemed, than had ever assembled, for "The Troop" before.

All the windows looking on to the parade were, of course, filled with invited guests. The Queen, beautifully dressed in pale heliotrope, witnessed the ceremony from the Horse Guards Levee Room. With her Majesty were Princess Mary, in white, the Prince of Wales, in naval cadet's uniform, Prince George, in a white sailor suit, Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian and her two daughters, Princess Marie Louise and Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia. For the Dominion Ministers and other Colonial visitors there was a special stand.

It was eleven o'clock when there rode on to the parade ground the stately and brilliant procession of which the King, in the uniform of the Grenadiers, was the central figure. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Maharaja of Bikaner accompanied his Majesty, with a great number of equerries and aides-de-camp, members of the Household, members of the Army Council, and military attaches of foreign Powers.

As the King reached the saluting base the massed bands played the National Anthem and the entire parade gave a royal salute. His Majesty, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Prince Christian, turned toward the Queen and the royal ladies at the windows above and saluted them as they took up their position for the ceremonial. The ceremony began with the inspection of the line, the martial music breaking from the first slow march into the quick step as the brilliant procession, with his Majesty and the royal princes, rode along the line from right to left and then along the rear.

The colour selected for the honour of trooping, that of the Scots Guards, was now saluted impressively by the whole of the troops on parade, as well as by the King and the royal princes, the massed bands playing a march of triumph and then the "British Grenadiers," which set the spectators on the fringe of the crowd humming to a familiar air. The march past that followed was never better performed. First came the Life Guards, then the Blues, the Foot Guards following, with the Scots and their newly trooped colour at their head, marching wonderfully, as Guardsmen can in the solemn and faultless step of slow time. The quicker movement followed, the cavalry advancing this time at the trot with nodding plumes of white and scarlet and brightly shining armour, and the Foot Guards swinging past to the lively strains of ther regimental marches.

A royal salute and the National Anthem again, and the parade was over. The King and the princes saluted the Queen and the royal ladies at the windows and returned in procession to the palace, being cheered most heartily by the thousands of spectators who lined the route through the Mall. The Queen and the other royal ladies followed in the rear of his Majesty's procession and were also enthusiastically received. At Buckingham Palace selections of music were played in the forecourt by the massed bands.

The customary dinners to celebrate the King's Birthday were given at night by members of the Government.

LORD CREWE.

The Earl of Crewe, K. G., Secretary of State for India, gave a State dinner at Crewe House. The following were the guests :—

Viscount Morley, O. M., Lord President of the Council, his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, his Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, aide-de-camp, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, his Highness the Maharaja of Kooch Behar, aide-de-camp, G. C. I. E., K. C. S, I., C. B., his Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, G. C. I. E, his Highness the Raja of Pudukota, his Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.I.E. the Earl of Minto, K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., the Right Hon Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I., Viscount Midleton, Lord Annalay, C.V.O., Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir. Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, K.C.I.E., Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., General Sir Charles Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, G.C.S.I., Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I.. Sir James Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.. C.I.E., Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir James La Touche K.C.S.I., Sir Hugh Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Sir Thomas Raleigh, K.C.S.I.. Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., Sir Thomas Holderness, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Col. Sir James Dunlop-Smith, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Sir, John Miller, K. C. S. I., Sir Herbert Tirkell White, K. C. I. E., Sir Herbert Risley, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Sir Theodore Morison, K. C. I. E., Sir Steyning Edgerley, K. C. V. O., C. I. E., Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, C. B., Mr. A. Brereton, C. S. I., Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C. S. I., Krishna Gobinda Gupta, C. S. I., Mr. W. Badock, C. S. I., Surgeon-Gen. A. M. Branfoot, C. I. E., Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., Mr. C. W. Wadington, C. I. E., Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. H. W., Harding, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. W. G. Butler, Mr F. W. Newmarch, Mr. S. G. Sale, Mr. F. H Lucas, Mr. H. Peel, and Mr. G. T. Clay.

The following received invitations, but were unavoidably prevented from being present:—

The Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Elgin, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener, Lord Curzon, Lord Wenlock, Lord Reay, Lord Ampthill, Lord Kilbracken, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M. P., Sir Richmond Ritchie, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Sir Steuart Bayley, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, Major-Gen. Sir Stuart Beatson, Lieut. Col. Sir David Barr, Sir Havelock Charles, Mr. C. G. Campbell, and Mr. L. Abrahams.

A cargo boat laden with three hundred tins of kerosine oil was caught in a squall on the Hooghly on Wednesday and wrecked. The crew were rescued by the steam launch "Bowreah" which also recovered two hundred tins of oil.

The King gave a dinner party on May 31 to the members of the Jockey Club, at which the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present.

THE CORONATION.

A "Command" Picture.

Mr. John H. F. Bacon, A.R.A., has received the King's command to paint a picture of the official ceremonial within Westminster Abbey on Coronation Day.

Mr. William Llewellyn, A.R.C.A., London, has been commanded to paint the State portrait of the Queen. Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., is to paint the State portrait of the King.

THE ROYAL CROWNS.

On May 31, a large and distinguished company accepted the invitation of Messrs. Garrard, the Crown jewellers, to visit their premises in the Haymarket and to inspect the Imperial Crown and the Crown newly made for the Queen. The former is unaltered from the time when King Edward wore it, except in two respects. It has been fitted to the size required by King George, and the largest part of the Cullinan diamond, the "Star of Africa," has been placed in the front, the famous sapphire which used to be there having been moved to the back.

The Queen's Crown is entirely new, and, except for the Koh-i-Noor and two of the smaller Cullinan diamonds, is composed entirely of brilliants. It is a gracefully designed structure, the diamond arches tapering gracefully to the point where they meet for the support of the small diamond orb and cross. In all it weighs only 19 oz.—scarcely more than a third of the weight of the King's Crown, weight being a serious consideration in view of the fact that her Majesty will have to wear it all the time from the moment when the Archbishop places it on her head till her arrival at Buckingham Palace. The Koh-i-Noor looks splendid in the front of the Crown, a true "Mountain of Light," with a brilliancy that the finest African stones cannot quite equal.

THE GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Earl Marshal states that the King has been pleased to make the following appointments for the occasion of their Majesties' Coronation :—

To be Lord High Steward of England, the Duke of Northumberland.

To be High Constable of England, the Duke of Fife.

To be Deputy to the Great Steward of Scotland (H. R. H. the Prince of Wales), the Earl of Crawford.

To be High Constable of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn.

Bearer of the Bible, the Bishop of Ripon.

Bearer of the Chalice, the Bishop of Winchester.

Bearer of the Paten, the Bishop of London.

Bearer of St. Edward's Crown, the Duke of Northumberland.

Bearer of the Orb, the Duke of Somerset.

Bearer of the Sceptre with the Dove, the Duke of Richmond.

Bearer of the Sword of State, the Earl of Beauchamp.

Bearer of the Curtana, the Duke of Beaufort.

Bearer of the Second Sword, the Earl Roberts.

Bearer of the Third Sword, the Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum.

Bearer of the Gold Spurs, the Earl of Loudoun, the Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

Bearer of the Sceptre with the Cross, the Duke of Argyll.

Bearer of St. Edward's Staff, the Duke of Roxburghe.

Bearer of her Majesty's Crown, the Duke of Devonshire.

Bearer of the Sceptre with the Cross, the Marquess of Waterford.

Bearer of the Ivory Rod with the Dove, the Earl of Durham.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.

The following members have been appointed to represent the special Persian Mission to attend the Coronation :—

Ambassador Extraordinary, his Highness Prince Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Ala-es-Saltaneh, who was formerly Persian Minister in London, and has been Foreign Minister in several Cabinets and at present holds the portfolio of Education and Public Works in the present Cabinet; Councillor to the Embassy, his Excellency Meftah-es-Saltaneh, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Fahim-ul Mulk, a member of the Persian Parliament (holds the rank of Councillor of Embassy); Military Attache, his Highness Prince Abbas Mirza (grandson of the late Mozaffar-ud-Din Shah), Abdullah Khan is also attached to the Special Mission.

THE GALA PERFORMANCES.

On the occasion of the command performance at the Opera on June 26, about one-third of the theatre will be occupied by the King's guests and their suites.

The whole of the front of the theatre, including the reception room, the grand staircase, and the "foyer" will be reserved for the royal party, and the lounge over the portico will be converted into retiring rooms and a smoking-room for their use. The general public will, on this evening, have access to the theatre only by the Floral Street entrances.

At the Gala performance at His Majesty's Theatre, on June 27, the whole of the grand tier will be appropriated to form the royal box for the King and Queen and their principal guests. His Majesty has also taken two other boxes and 250 stalls.

The perfomance will open with a prologue written by Mr. Owen Seaman and will consist of acts or scenes from "David Garrick," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Julius Cæsar," and Sheridan's "Critic." Ben Jonson's Masque "A Vision of Delight," which is written entirely for female parts, to be taken on this occasion by nearly all the leading London actresses, is an important and interesting addition to the programme previously announced. A prologue has been written by Mr. Herbert Trench, and special choruses, to be sung under the stage by female voices, have been composed by Mr. W. H. Bell.

A novel scheme of decoration for the interior of the theatre has been designed, in which vivid coloured fruits in their own foliage will for the most part, be employed instead of flowers, in the manner of Mantegna and Della Robbia. An exception is made in the vestibule and foyer, where masses of Crimson Rambler roses, hydrangeas and lilies will gradually blend into the fruit garlands and wreaths of the rest of the scheme. The columns of the outside balcony will be draped with curtains of Imperial purple, and interlaced with fruit garlands tied with gold ribbons, and the balcony itself will be covered and filled with growing trees, having in the centre a fountain from which water will play.

IN THE DOMINIONS.

The Coronation festivities throughout the various Dominions and Dependencies of the British Empire will be in no way impaired by the presence in London, of so many of their distinguished statesmen. The Governor-General will in each case remain at his post in order, as the representative of the King, to lend a personal notes to the proceedings.

Corrsspondents everywhere report that preparations on an extensive scale are going forward. The celebrations will in general take the form of religous services and military demonstrations. At night there will be illuminations on an extensive scale. Special arrangements have in most cases been made for the entertainment of school children.

The observance of the Coronation in Canada, will generally take the form of military celebrations and religious services. As yet in most places the details of the day's ceremonies have not been finally settled. In Toronto, for example, there will be a parade of the permanent forces, the local militia regiments, and the school cadets in the morning, with a military tattoo at night. There will be also religious services in St. James's Cathedral and probably in other churches. provincial and civic authorities will unite in the day's programme. Probably the Coronation Proclamation will be read in Queen's Park. Under the management of the Playground Association there will be Old English open air games for school children, and there may be one or two public addresses. There will also be military demonstrations at Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg, and other Western Cities. At Ottawa nothing has been arranged as yet, save a royal salute at noon, and a regatta on the river in the afternoon.

On the morning of Coronation Day services will be held, attended by the Governors and Ministers; later military and naval parades will take place. There will also be a festival for children, at which all the schools will be massed for the presentation of a souvenir to each child. Special civic receptions will be held. At night all public and many private buildings will be brilliantly illuminated. Special arrangements are being made for large open air concerts in the city squares. At the actual moment of the ceremony at Westminster all proceedings will be temporarily stopped and the National Anthem will be sung.

Coronation Day will be "red-lettered" in some way or other in practically every town of any importance throughout the Union. In Cape Town all Government and Corporation buildings will be illuminated, and the citizens have been asked to illuminate their dwellings. Special entertainments are to be provided for the children of the poorer classes, including those at orphanages. Similar arrangements have been made at Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, and Bulawayo. In the country towns the proposed festivities vary from a native feast dance and bonfires at Barberton to two days' athletic sports and Wapenschouw at typically rural Cape towns like Hanover and Prieska.

The celebrations in New Zealand will be on similar lines to those adopted at the Coronation of King Edward VII. The Governor and Ministers will attend Divine Service at the Pro-Cathedral and afterwards there will be a procession and military display. The Governor and the acting Premier will deliver speeches. Veterans will form the Governor's guard of honour. The schools will take part in the day's proceedings. Each child will receive a Coronation Medal with profiles of their Majesties. In the evening, the Government buildings will be illuminated. Other municipalities are arranging less elaborate celebration.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, May 30, Lord Lamington asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give any information about the railway to be constructed by a French syndicate from Hodeida to Sanna, and whether all idea of railway extension in the Aden Hinterland had been abandoned; also whether he could state what progress has been made in the dredging of Aden harbour.

Earl Beauchamp, in the absence of Viscount Morley of Blackburn, answered the question. He said that a concession to survey a projected line from Hodeida to Sanna was obtained in 1909 by M David Leon, of Paris, from the Ottoman Minister of Public Works, and the survey was completed in April 1910 by French and Italian engineers. The scheme included the construction of a harbour at Ras-el-Ketib, and a railway line from Ras-el-Ketib via Hodeida to Mefao (186 killometres) and thence to Sanaa (85 kilometres) a branch to be added proceeding north-west to Amran, 57 kilometres from Sanna). The total cost of the scheme was estimated at £1,772,000. It was understood that the Ottoman Government had decided not to grant a concession to any foreign company for the proposed line for a limited number of years, but M. David Leon's syndicate had taken in hand on behind of the Ottoman Government the construction of the harbour at Ras-el-Ketib and the section of the railway from that place to Hujjala which it had been decided to construct. The line would run via Hodeida (about 116 kilometers). No decision had yet been taken at Constantinople with regard to the continuation of the line to Sanaa. M. David Leon had also obtained the concession to make a survey of the country between Hodeida and Taiz and between Taiz and Sanaa, with a view to ascertaining the practicability a line traversing these parts to Sanaa. In regard to railway extension in the Aden Hinterland, it was the settled policy of his Majesty's Government to abstain from any extension of their responsibilities in the Aden Hinterland so long as the "status quo" was strictly observed by the Turkish Government. Any scheme for railway construction would be narrowly serntinised by them in the light of this policy.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 29, Dr. Chapple asked the Prime Minister whether the extinction of the opium trade with China was to be brought to an end within two years, as the result of a new agreement between Gaeat Britain and China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (who replied): The stipulation in the agreement recently concluedd between his Majesty's Government and China bearing on the extinction of the Indian opium traffic is to the following effect:—"The export of opium from India to China shall cease in less than seven years, if clear proof is given to the satisfaction of the British Minister at Pekin of the complete absence of production of natiue opium in China." The progressive reductions in the quantity of opium exported year by year to China will bring the trade to a close in 1917. It is within the power of China to expedite that event of fulfilment of the specified condition.

Mr. Ashley: Will the hon. gentlemen tell the House if he is going to make up this loss of revenue to the Indian taxpayer?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: No loss of revenue has taken place. So far India has had a larger revenue than before.

Mr. Ashley: Does the hon. gentleman deny that there will be a loss of revenue?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Certainly there will be a loss when the importation ceases.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE MILITARY COLLEGES.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for War: Whether the sons or grandsons of officers who have served in the Home, Indian, or Colonial Armies may be given the first calim to compete for the new scholarships that are to be offered for competition at the military colleges.

Col. Seely: The Army Council, after full consideration, decided that it would be in the best interests of the Service that the competition for these scholarhips should be open and not confined to any particular classes. There is no present intention of departing from this decision.

Col. Yate: Is not the hon. and gallant gentleman aware that many of the cadets who come into the Army are the sons of men who do not need help; whether there are many whose fathers and grandfathers have been in the Army? Is he not also aware that men in the Army can make no provision for their sons, and are therefore more deserving of consideration?

Col. Seely: Concessions have already been made to this class, and all the points raised by the hon. and gallant member were taken into account when the decision was come to.

Mr. MacCallum Scott: Will the right hon. gentleman consider whether it is advisable to run the Staff of the Army on the hereditary principle? (Laughter.)

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information on the present general condition of the military detention barracks in India; and, if not, will he procure the same.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no recent information on the subject. He will inquire.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of military detention barracks in India, and state where these are; and whether he is completely satisfied with their condition.

Mr. Montagu: There are military detention barracks at nine places in India—namely, Poona, Aden, Dagshai, Hyderabad (Sind) Lucknow, Peshawur, Quetta, Trimulgherry, and Thayetmyo. The Secretary of State has no recent reports as to their condition and has no reason to suppose that it is otherwise than satisfactory.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	15	1	20 p. m.	24	30
Teheran ...	16	1	10 p. m.	1	48
Suez	16	1	55 p. m.	1	4

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND........ £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... „ 5,00,000

London Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

Head Office—RANGOON.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 28,00,000

Head Office: SIMLA.

Branches:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Office.

Thursday, May 25.

The official report of the proceedings at the afternoon's sitting of the Conference shows that the subject of discussion was the reconstitution of the Colonial Office. Mr. L. Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, made a statement on behalf of the Home Government explaining the changes they wire prepared to recommend in regard to the constitution and organisation of the Office, and a discussion followed, the consideration of the question being eventually adjourned. He said :—

The Government, sharing in the desire for closer co-operation and more continuous knowledge between one Conference and another, had endeavoured to meet many of the points raised by Sir Joseph Ward's Resolutions, particularly in paragraphs 1 and 3. On paragraph 4 the Prime Minister would have something to say in the Committee of Defence. As to 5 and 6, the Government could see great difficulty in regard to direct communication because it would cut across the theory of Ministerial responsibility, and might give rise to considerable confusion.

As to paragraph 1, the division of the Colonial Office below the Permanent Under-Secretary was very complete. There was one Division for the Dominions and one for the Crown Colonies, with a full department in each. It would be wasteful to divide the general work of the Office common to the Dominions and to the Crown Colonies. On behalf of the Government he was prepared to accept the suggestion that there should be two Permanent Under Secretaries of State, if it were strongly pressed by the Conference. There were, however, certain disadvantages which would accrue. One obvious difficulty was that of conducting an office with two co-equal permanent heads. There must be one primarily responsible for the general control of the office as a whole. Another disadvantage was that the only person with a knowledge of the work, both of the Dominions and of the Crown Colonies, would be the political head. It would not be advantageous that the Under Secretary for the Dominions should be wholly divorced from the knowledge of the proceedings in the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., contiguous to particular Dominions.

With regard to paragraph 3, there was at present a Secretariat which, under Mr. Just, had done admirable work and had been appreciatively spoken of recently by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Parliament.

The Government were prepared, however, to set up a standing committee of the Imperial Conference containing the Secretary of State, the Parliamentary Under Secretary, the Permanent Under Secretary, the High Commissioners of the different Dominions or representatives, and a representative of Newfoundland. That committee would meet at as frequent intervals as was necessary to consider the carrying out of resolutions of the Conference, proposals for the next Conference, any subsidiary matters that might arise and any cognate questions properly referable to it. Such a committee must be absolutely advisory and not executive. Communications by the Dominion Governments to the committee would reach it through the Governors-General and the Secretary of State. It would be an advantage if the Secretary of State had power to summon to the committee the political or permanent heads of any other departments on questions by which they were specially affected. It might be desirable to define more clearly the status which the Dominions wished their High Commissioners to have in relation to these matters. Such a body should not be tied down too closely as to personnel, but too frequent changes of representatives would militate against continuity of knowledge of the work.

It must be clearly understood that the committee should have no legislative or executive power. The suggestion was put forward to meet what the Government believed to be a desire of some of the Dominions to be in closer touch than they were at present with the Imperial Government. The suggestion, if adopted, would not make any real alteration in their relations, but would tend to strengthen the continuity of the Imperial Conference. The decisions of the committee would be communicated by the Secretary of State, through the Governors-General to the Dominion Governments. He remarkd incidentally that he already met the High Commissioners once a month, even though there was no special question to be considered.

COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Friday, May 26.

A special meeting of the Committee of National Defence, which the Colonial delegates to the Imperial Conference were invited to attend, was held in Whitehall Gardens. Mr. Asquith presided, and among those present were several other members of the Government, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Esher.

The assembly at 2 Whitehall Gardens, says the "Times," may be not unfairly described as an Imperial Cabinet Council. It was a joint meeting of the five Oversea Prime Ministers and colleagues with the Imperial Defence Committee including Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister, Mr. Harcourt as Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Grey as Foreign Secretary, Lord Crewe as Indian Secretary, Mr. McKenna and Lord Haldane as the Ministers responsible for the Navy and the Army, and the professional experts whose names are given above. Two sittings of this Joint Conference were held during the day, the first lasting from eleven to one, the second from a quarter past three to half past four. Mr. Asquith presided throughout. The proceedings were strictly confidential, and no report will be issued. Not even the secretaries, who have been attending their chiefs at the Imperial Conference, were allowed to be present, nor any precis writer. The object of these meetings is of course, no secret. It may be said, therefore, without breach of confidence, that statements were made by members of the Imperil Government making clear to the Ministers of the Dominions, the Imperial and International situation as it concerns the common interests of the empire.

There is no doubt about the great satisfaction with this new departure felt by the Oversea Ministers. The representatives of the Dominons have been frankly admitted to the confidence of the Imperial Government's inner circle. It is felt that the door thus opened can never be shut, unless some grave breach of confidence occurs, which to the members of the Conference appears unthinkable. It is elieved that the periodical meetings of the Oversea Ministers with the home Ministers and other high officials responsible for the empire's defence will prevent many difficulties from arising and will smooth over such difficulties as may still from time to time arise. The conviction is emphatically expressed that the new departure will be warmly welcomed in the Oversea Dominions and will have beneficial results in every country of the empire.

In conversation with Reuter's representative General Botha said :—"Speaking for myself I am profoundly impressed with the confidence shown by the Imperial Government in freely laying before us the problem of foreign policy as they may affect the Dominions. This of itself is a most important step in the growth of imperial relations, and is in reality the beginning of a new era in the history of the empire. For the first time we now realise in a way we could not before the questions which occupy the attention of the Home Government and in what way and to what extent they influence the outlying parts of the empire. The Conference has, therefore, commenced under the happiest auspices and in a way which is best calculated to cement the bonds between us."

The Hon. A. Fisher, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, in conversation with Reuter's representative, said :—"The Government of the United Kingdom are to be congratulated on the way in which they have taken into their confidence the representatives of the different parts of the empire. The step that has been taken marks a new era in the development of the empire and is one that, once taken, cannot be retraced."

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught entertained Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir F. W. Borden, Lady Borden, Miss Borden and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, K. C., at luncheon at Clarence House.

General Botha, who visited Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were entertained at dinner at the Refrom Club by Sir Richard Solomon.

Monday, May 29.

A meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence was held at 2 Whitehall Gardens, at 3 p.m.

All the Oversea Prime Ministers and nearly all their colleagues now in London attended his Majesty's Levee at St. James' Palace; consequently the Conference did not meet till three o'clock, when its joint meeting with the Imperial Defence Committee was resumed, under Mr. Asquith's presidency.

Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia, who had been indisposed since May 26, was unable to attend either the Levee or the subsequent meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee.

Most of the visiting statesmen went, after the joint sitting, to Princess Christian's garden party of Schomberg House, Palf Mall.

The Hon. A. Fisher dined with Lord Denman, Governor-General-Elect of the Australian Commonwealth.

The private meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee with the Oversea Ministers attending the Imperial Conference was resumed for the third day at eleven in the morning and was brought to a close before the end of the afternoon session, about five o'clock. Mr. Asquith again presided over this "Council of the British Nations," as one participant describes it. The only member of the conference absent was Sir Fredrick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia. Mr. Asquith, on behalf of all present, asked the Canadian Prime Minister to convey an expression of their warm sympathy to the invalid. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that Sir Frederick was better, and there need be no anxiety about his indisposition.

Sir Joseph Ward attended the Austral Club's reception at 46 Dover Street after the joint Conference.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a dinner party at Norfolk House, to meet the Colonial Premiers.

At night, the Australian artists resident in London, gave a reception and entertainment to the Federal Ministers attending the Imperial Conference and the State and parliamentary representatives invited to attend the Coronation.

Wednesday, May 31.

A Conference of surveyors from most of the great Dominions of the empire was opened by Lord Lucas, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Surveyors' Institution, Westminster. Lord Lucas, cordially welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government, said the Conference was the outcome of a resolution passed at the 1907 Imperial Conference—or, as it was then called, the Colonial Conference. By that resolution it was decided to establish reciprocity between the respective Governments and examining authorities with regard to the examination and authorisation of land surveyors. Col. Sir Duncan Johnston was appointed chairman of the Conference.

Many of the leading Colonial visitors in London, were entertained at dinner at the Princes Restaurant Piccadilly, by the Canada Club.

FOODSTUFFS IN WAR.

Thursday, June 1.

Yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Conference was taken up with the discussion of the Australian motions regarding the Declaration of London :—

"That it is to be regretted that the Dominions were not consulted prior to the acceptance by the British delegates of the terms of the Declaration of London; that it is not desirable that Great Britain should adopt the inclusion in Article 24 of foodstuffs, in view of the fact that so large a part of the trade of the Empire is in those articles; that it is not desirable that Great Britain should adopt the provisions of Articles 48-54 permitting the destruction of neutral vessels."

It is probable, says the "Times," that information gained at meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence modified a good deal the original objections of the Australian Ministers to the Articles singled out for attack. At any rate, it was the first of their motions that they emphasised in yesterday's debate. More than once in recent years, Dominion Ministers have been confronted by the Imperial Government with documents embodying a detailed agreement on some matter of wide Imperial interest which they have been asked to approved en bloc; the New Hebrides Convention of 1906, is a well-known instance of this. The Declaration of London of course, was not even thus submitted, although it must affect every country within the Empire. The Australian Prime Minister, therefore, used the Declaration mainly as an instance to enforce his main point—that those agreements should not be entered into before the Dominion Governments had been fully informed of matters affecting their spheres of interest, and been given opportunity to state their side of the case.

MUNSHIGUNJ BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

This afternoon an application was made before Justices Casperz and Sharfuddin in the Munshigunj Bomb Case. In this case a young man named Lalit Chunder Chowdhury was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dacca of possessing eleven bombs, under the Explosive Substances Act and sentenced to transportation for ten years. The accused preferred an appeal and the High Court admitted it and it is not in the ready list. The Vakil on behalf of the accused submitted that there was nobody to look after the interests of the accused who was a very poor man and he prayed that copies of depositions be supplied to him free of cost. The Vakil said that the case was a heavy and important one and the Advocate General with the Deputy Legal Remembrancer had entered appearance in the case on behalf of the Crown. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer said that he had no objection in granting the prayer of the Vakil; it was indeed a very heavy matter. The Advocate-General has seen the Chief Justice and it is understood that a Special Bench will be constituted to hear this case and the Rajendrapur Train Robbery Case. Their Lordships granted the application.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The criminal case of the King-Emperor vs. Durgai Khan is transferred from Rangoon to the court of the District Magistrate of Azamgarh.

Lieut.-Colonel Greyfoot, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Captain Hutchinson, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to the Bombay Presidency.

The services of Captain Morison, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Education Department.

Captain Barron, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Gerstin is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant of Border Military Police, Peshawar.

Mr. R. E. Holland and Major Macpherson are posted as Political Agents, Eastern States of Raiputana and Gilgit respectively.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. P. Leader becomes a Brigade Commander vice Major-General Phayre promoted Brigadier-General.

Colonel C. F. G. M. Young becomes Colonel on the Staff with temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Colonel Fry becomes Colonel on Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, Major H. W. D. Colquhoun and Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Maclaren, I.M.S. retire the from service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Dobson is appointed Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Lieut. Huddlestone is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard.

Engineers E. J. Ellery and A. Bonny are promoted to be Chief Engineers on Rs. 400 per mensem.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE, 16.

Lieut. H. S. Nutting, 17th Lancers, has been appointed an Aide-de Camp to Lord Denman, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

An exchange between Majors H. W. Clinch, 1st Dragoon Guards, and R. S. Hunt, 3rd Hussars, has been approved.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay F. C. vs. Y. M. C. A.

Friday's fixture in the Harwood League was held on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, between the Bombay Football Club and the Y. M. C. A. team. The rain throughout the morning had not improved the condition of the ground and the heavy downfall later in the afternoon left it doubtful as to whether play would be practicable. However, as the ground recovers quickly and as the rain stopped, the referee decided to proceed with the game and a somewhat late start was made before a fair gathering.

The Bombay F. C. kicked off and Harwood got away but was dispossessed near the goal-mouth. A moment later, however, he made another run and beat Walton with a shot in the corner of the goal. The Y. M. C. A. forwards then made a counter attack, but Walker cleared the shot which Phillips put in. The heavy ground and ball hampered the players, but the Bombay F. C. did most of the pressing through a period of somewhat dull play. Then H. Templeton got an opening and put in a high shot which, entering the net under the crossbar, baffled Walton. A recurrence of the rain did not improve the football and another period of dulness was once relieved, when Walton saved well from a hot shot by Templeton. Half-time came with the score :

Bombay F. C. .... 2 Goals.
Y. M. C. A. .... Nil

After the interval, another heavy shower made good play almost impossible, but the Y. M. C. A. forwards made efforts to score and Walker cleverly saved a hot shot from Cornfield. Then the Bombay F. C. returned to the attack, but did not succeed in increasing their score, until Templeton got away with the ball and beat the Y. M. C. A. goal keeper, heading the ball through the posts. Play now centred round the Y. M. C. A. goal, but it could hardly be designated as serious football and time came as a relief without any further addition to the score.

Bombay F. C. ... ... 3 Goals.
Y. M. C. A. ... ... Nil

The teams were as follows :—

Bombay Football Club : Goal, Walker ; backs C. Templeton and Chapman ; half-backs, Foskett, Johnson and Hogan ; forwards, T. Brown, H. Templeton. Harwood, Barnard and Ardagh.

Y. M. C. A. : Goal, Walton ; backs, Chance and Brown ; halves, Tapsell, Benson and Mathalone; forwards, Cole, Cornfiled, Cooper and Parsons.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Bombay F. C.	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Bombay Gymkhana	1	1	0	0	9	0	2
R. Warwicks	1	1	0	0	4	0	2
R. G. A.	2	1	1	0	8	4	2
Telegraphs	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	2	0	0	5	0
Byculla R. Institute	2	0	2	0	2	11	0
B. V. A.	1	0	1	0	0	9	0

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Match with Oxford University.

TRIAL GAME AT HAMPSTEAD.

Mr. H. D. Kanga drew on the Indian team for the majority of his side that visited Hampstead on May 27 and gave that club its first defeat of the season. It was peculiar that the highest score for the "Indian" side should be made by E. H. D. Sewell, whilst an Indian player, Bajamai, made nearly two-thirds of the Hampstead runs. For the winners Salah Muddin showed himself to be a good all-round player, Syed Hassan a very smart wicket-keeper, and Bulsara who took five wickets for 56, a good bowler. He delivers a fastish ball coming quickly up the pitch with an occasional leg break. The Indians as a whole were very smart indeed in the field and seemed wonderfully keen. Score :

MR H D KANGA'S XI.

1st inn.		2nd inn.	
H D Kanga b Dumbelton	11		
Gilles,ie, c Bajamai, b Pitts ...	13	c Everitt, b Dunkley	1
Salam-du-din, c Monro, b Pitts ...	31	not out ...	14
Jairam, b Bajamai ...	20	not out ...	27
Mulla, c Everitt, b Pitts	4	b Elloart...	16
E H D Sewell, c Kerr, b Monro ...	53		
Shivram, c Moon, b Everitt	26		
Syed Hassan, b Dumbelton ...	22		
Bulsara, lb w, b Dumbelton	13		
L E Thomas, not out ...	1		
L J Marcus, c Orr, b Everitt	0		
Byes 7, l-b 4, w 3	14	Leg-byes ...	4
Total ...	228	Total (2 wkts)...	62

HAMPSTEAD.

G G Dumbelton, c Shivram, b Salm-du-din	3
F W Ore, b Bulsara...	3
J Kerr, c Marcus, b Bulsara	1
F R D'O Monro, b Salam-du-din...	1
R E Elloart, b Bulsara	5
Bajamai, b Kanga ...	74
R S Everitt, b Bulsara	9
H S Maclure, c Syed Hassan, b Bulsara ...	6
W B Moon, c Sewell, b Salam-du-din	16
H G Dunkley, run out	0
G J S Pitts, not out	0
Byes 2, l-b 4, n-b 3...	9
Total ...	127

Delightful conditions favoured the opening of the All Indians' Tour at Oxford on June 1. There was a good attendance notwithstanding that the festivities in connection with Eights Week had terminated the previous day and there had been a wholesale exodus of visitors. Prince Shivaji Rao of Baroda had been selected to play for the visitors, but his services were requisitioned by the University and his place was taken by Pai. The Oxford eleven differed a two in two respects from that which had suffered defeat at the hands of Kent the slow bowler Le Couteur displacing Barton whilst Altham went back into the side in place of Sale. The Indians batted first but the start was very inauspicious, three wickets being down for 14. Then Ram when batting uncommonly well went for an impossible run and paid the penalty and with Pai bowled the next over half the side was out for only 37. But the Maharajah and Salam-ud-Din brought about a most welcome improvement. The Indian captain experienced a bit of luck, being missed by Campbell at square-leg with the sun in his eyes. For a long time the batsmen adopted purely defensive tactics, half an hour producing but 8 runs. Then, however, the Maharajah opened his shoulders and punished Le Couteur with great severity, hitting him for a 6 and two 4's in one over, and when the interval arrived the score was 91 for five. On the resumption the Indian skipper evinced a further liking for the deliveries of Le Couteur, off whom he made several fine drives. This brought on Bardsley, and off his first delivery the Maharajah was finely taken in the slips. He had played an excellent game for eighty minutes, displaying strong defence when matters were going all against his side, and then hitting with vigour when occasion offered. He hit one 6 and eight 4's. Salam-ud-Din gave him strong support, although displaying little enterprise, and yet, strangely enough he was eventually stumped in jumping out to hit Bardsley. The left-hander and Baloo, who is also left-handed, had quite an interesting partnership, the former, a free and punishing bat, making some good strokes in front of the wicket, Baloo was responsible for some fine hits to deep leg, and they added 43. But after their retirement the end soon came, and the innings eventually closed for 193.

Oxford started in very promising fashion with Le Courteur and Twining, who put on runs at a very fast rate, but when they had been separated at 38 things went badly for a time, three wickets being down for 52. A good stand by Bardsley and Campbell produced 44, and after the former's dismissal Altham gave the Repton freshman some useful support. Following his retirement Braddell came in, and they were associated until stumps were drawn, with the total 181 for five wicket. The latest score available in detail is as follows :—

Later news states that in their second innings the Indians were all out for 97 runs, Oxford University, it will be remembered, won the match by eight wickets.

ALL INDIAN TEAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Major K M Mistri, run out	0	b Evans ...	12
R P Meherhomji, c Gaekwar, b Evans	4	b Lagden ...	5
B Jayaram, run out ...	15	c Braddell, b Evans	1
Dr H D Kanga, b Evans	0	not out	21
M D Pai, b Evans ...	15	b Evans	8
H H Maharajah of Patiala, c Vidder, b Bardsley ...	47	c Evans, b Lagden	6
A Salam-ud-din, st Twining, b Bardsley ...	23	b Le Couteur ...	6
J S Warden, st Twining, b Evans	33	c Braddell, b Evans	1
P Baloo, c Evans, b Le Couteur	28	not out...... ...	11
M D Bulsara, c Bardsley, b Le Couteur	9		
K Seshachari, not out...	1		
Extras ...	15	Extras ...	12
Total...	193	Total (for 7 wkts)	78

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

R H Twining, c Seshachari, b Bulsara ...	9
P R Le Couteur, c Salam-ud-Din, b Baloo	29
I P F Campbell, not out	106
Prince Gaekwar, of Baroda, c Pai, b Baloo	4
R V Bardsley, b Baloo	25
H S Altham, b Salam-ud-Din	18
E L Braddell, c Kanga, b Baloo... ...	19
F H Knott, b Warden	0
A J Evans, b Warden	0
J L S Vidler, c Pai, b Baloo	11
R O Lagden, b Bulsara	4
Extras	17
Total ...	242

CRICKET FIXTURES.

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June 17—New English School, home ground.
June 18—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, home ground.
June 22—Fergusson College, home ground.
June 24—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya (Return), home ground.
June 25—Friends' Union Cricket Club, Bombay, home ground.
July 1—New English School (Return), home ground.
July 2—Deccan College, home ground.
July 7—European Gymkhana, Ahmednagar, out ground.
July 8 European Gymkhana, Ahmednagar, out ground.
July 15—College of Science, home ground.
July 16—College of Agriculture, home ground.
July 22—Native Institution, home ground.
July 23—Deccan College (Return), out ground.
July 30—College of Science (Return), home ground.
Aug 9—Fergusson College (Return), out ground.
Aug 13—Deccan Gymkhana, out ground.
Aug 19—Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, home ground.
Aug 20—Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, out ground.
Aug 25—European Gymkhana, Ahmednagar (Return), home ground.
Aug 26—European Gymkhana, Ahmednagar (Return), home ground.
Aug 27—Poona Bar Cricket Team, home ground.
Aug 28—Jolly Cricket Club, Bombay, home ground.
Sept 2—Poona Gymkhana, out ground.
Sept 3—Young Hindu Cricket Club, Bombay, home ground.
Dec 26—Rising Star Sporting Club, Bombay, home ground.

JUNIOR MATCHES.

June 18—New English School, out ground.
June 28—Native Institution, home ground.
July 8—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, home ground.
July 23—New English School (Return), home ground.
July 30—Nutan Marathi Vidya'aya (Return), home ground.

THE YOUNG TURKS.

Can a Break-up Party be Avoided?

The serious disagreements which have, for several months, been in existence in the governing circle of Turkey, carry with them no tendency toward reaction. Both sides are of the Young Turk persuasion. The protagonists on each side are the most convinced and enthusiastic reformers. They do not agree regarding method. The Opposition party think that the Government has not used its opportunities to the best advantage, and has even misused its chances by doing the wrong things. But there has never been even a remote possibility of recurrence to the old system. That is dead, absolutely and finally. Abdul Hamid is far more powerless and remote from affairs than if he were in his grave. The policy of leaving him quietly on the shelf and refraining from any vindictive exaction of justice from him has fully justified itself. His memory might perhaps have had some influence if he had been put to death. Living, he is a nonentity. No one thinks or knows or cares about him.

Before I have been six hours in Constantionple, I have become convinced that things are rather better than when I left the city in the middle of January. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, the storm centre of the Government, has retired and nothing serious has resulted from his loss. I think he flattered himself on being indispensable, and that he kept the threat of resignation as a whip to drive people his own way; but though he had the whole Jewish influence, which is very great, to back him, he has found, and others have found, that he is not indispensable. His aggressive and self-confident audacity and his aggravating manner prevented his great abilities from making the permanent place for him which they might have procured if he had used his powers of mind more wisely and less irritatingly. A year ago, when I had the privilege of an interview with him, and thus learned to appreciate the quickness of his intellect and the boldness of his plans, I happened to use the common. Turkish expression "Slowly, slowly" to describe the improvement which had occurred in Constantionople since the old system had come to an end. "I want to change it to 'Quickly, quickly,'" he replied. But the policy of "Quickly, quickly" will not do; it has only done harm, and prevented or retarded progress. There has been a growing recognition of the serious errors that were committed. The Arabian muddle seems to have been stopped, practically by the abandonment of all that the Government was aiming at.

The cost has been very great, but the abandonment though tardy, has produced great improvement. It means that the policy of quick Ottomanisation of the non-Ottoman races of Turkey has been stopped, or at least slowed down. The Albanian mess is also less serious than it was, and the improvement has been brought about in the same way, viz., by abandoning the "quick-change" process. Feeling is believed to be quieting down in those outlying parts of the Empire, leaving more leisure and means to develop organisation at the centre.

At the same time there has been no violet overturning of Government, no degrading or disgracing of officials. Compromise has been the order of the day. The officials whose policy has ceased to govern the state generally continue to be persons of consequence and influence. That is all to the good, and holds out hopes for the future. So far my first impressions in May, are far more favourable than those of January and December. There is, however, much to be said on the other side, and there are many threatening and dangerous features in the situation. Many people take a much less hopeful view than the preceding remarks indicate. The dissensions between the two sections of the Young Turk party have been very strong, and feeling has run very high. The statement that Talaat Bey, President of the Committee of Union and Progress, formerly Minister of the Interior and one of the leading spirits of the extremist and quick reform section, was on the point of drawing his revolver in public against a leading opponent and was restrained in the very act by the forcible interposition of other prominent personages has been confirmed to me by several good informants, one of them much the most optimistic that I know; and it remains beyond doubt, I believe, as a sign of the voilence in quarrelling which might easily be precipitated and which is being prevented by the good sense and the self-control or certain men. But the fact stands that, in spite of dangerous symptoms, the outbreak has always been prevented hitherto. In January it seemed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to avoid a break-up of the party. In May we find that the break-up has as yet been avoided; but some careful observers think that it is nearer, and that it must come. The optimist, however, feels that what has been avoided so long and in such difficult circumstances may after all be still postponed. The escape says much for some saving gift of self-restraint and sanity in the party. Here we have people who can differ strongly and yet not carry their differences to a fatal extreme.

Some of the most experienced observers in Constantinople have found themselves quite unable to forecast events for a day or to say whether the break-up may not come; that has been the case often, and that is the case at the present moment.—Sir W. M. Ramsay in the "Manchester Guardian."

EUROPE'S RELATIONS WITH ASIA.

The Reflections of an Exile.

The man who, after years of absence, suddenly finds himself whirled along on the roaring tides of London, feels dazed and disconcerted. He is conscious of change, but cannot rightly tell whether the change lies in his own outlook, or in the environment to which he has returned. He sees with astonishment great cars of Jagannath hurtling through the contrasted streets; he drops down a shaft, and is whisked headlong beneath the very foundations of the giant city; he emerges into the pale daylight breathless and amazed, and gazes with fresh wonder upon the surging traffic, upon the places, the new and strange hotels, the swift and costly motor-cars, all the evidences of luxury, extravagance, and poverty that pass incessantly before his unaccustomed eyes. He feels like a man in a dream; the rushing, preoccupied throngs become for a time a haunting obsession that banishes sleep; but presently, after contact with his fellows, he asks himself whether he is really the dreamer, or whether it is not rather these eager, restless people who are busy with fond illusions. They seem complacent and satisfied; they laugh when asked to look outward over distant horizons; even those who dimly realize are acquiescent. The strident newspapers are full of outcry about what seems nothing to the stranger. He is told that he is in the midst of a tremendous crisis; but to him it seems utterly unreal—a battle of puppets about shadows. He hears reverberant sentiments of Empire; but he knows it is an Empire held together by mere handfuls of trained men. He listens to marvellous scheme for making work easy and thrift obsolete, which seem to imply that the country has some inexhaustible mine of hidden wealth. He hears of the coming days when the burden of life is to be lightened, and all men are to be leisured and happy. No one, he thinks at last, seems to see for a moment that the struggle for existence in the West may grow keener; but he knows they would see it if they would but look with eyes uplifted to the East.

A VISION OF THE EAST.

"Is the East or the West that is dreaming?" the wanderer asks himself as he watches the fog drifting through the cheerless streets, blotting out the sky, and wrapping the city in a brown pall, lit by glimmering lamps. He broods over memories of things seen, not dimly, like these vague swift shapes that flit through the gloom, but clear-cut beneath the morning light of the East. Forests of smoking factory chimneys, owned by brown men, managed by brown men, with swarms of workers who will readily toil 12 or 14 hours a day for a pittance of a few coppers; vast arsenals, where are made all weapons from great guns to rifles, without any Western supervision; dread battleships, manned and armed and controlled and fought without the aid of any white man; the multitudinous cities of Asia, rich and prosperous and growing—and awake. Vast plains of waving wheat, illimitable stretch of green rice fields, dense and inexhaustible forests, wide brimming rivers. The locomotive, piercing jungles, crossing chasms, speeding across immeasureable distances, binding the oldest continent in a network of steel rails with the willing approral of the people. Incalculable stores of coal and iron and gold, still almost unscratched, waiting the advent of the men of the new age. Races in myriads who learned the secret of work when our forefathers were still clad in skins, who dream of no Millennium, but ask for nothing more than to continue their patient tireless industry. Men with brains more subtle than ours, with wills more tenacious than ours, who have never felt the Western fear of death. More than eight hundred millions of people who have watched the white races overrun and dominate their territories for 300 years, and have at last been quickened into a new spirit of resistance, a widespread determination to have and to hold their own lands in undisputed possession. An Asia savage, resentful, stirring, implacable. No, it is not Asia that is dreaming—it is Europe.

THE NEW ERA.

The new era in Asia really began on the day when China told Italy to keep clear of Samsun Bay; but for history it will always date from the memorable night when Japanese torpedo-boats were slipped from their leash and dashed amid the Russian battleships beneath the shadow of Golden Hill. The unfurling of the flag of the Rising Sun over Port Arthur means far more than a Japanese victory. It was hailed as an omen and a portent by all Asia. It was an emblem of the turn of the tide that had carried the white races to the shores of the Pacific. The outward movement that began when Vasco da Gama sighted the green palms and golden sands of Calicut, and Yermak led his hardly band of warriors across the Urals into the trackless forests of Siberia, was stayed for the first time. The peoples of Asia knew full well that their day was dawning at last. When the Japanese burst open the barred doors of Manchuria, and drove the Russians headlong back towards the Sungari, they let loose a surging flood of vague but potent aspirations that quickly spread over the whole continent. From Stamboul to Canton, from Kabul to Madras, from Tokyo to Hail, the peoples of Asia were quickly resurgent. We cheered our gallant allies when they stormed the blood-red slopes of Manshan, but did we realize all that their triumph may mean some day to us and to Europe, and to all the Western world?

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

The victory of Japan was not a new phenomenon. If the Western world contemplated it with stupified surprise, it was only because flushed with the memories of long and dazzling successes, it had forgotten history. The whole of human history in the Eastern hemisphere has been one long record of the ebb and flow of encounters between Europe and Asia. The alternation is as persistent, and almost as regular, as the recurrence of winter and summer, of night and day.

There are three great problems which, in their gradual development, are likely to determine the character of the relations between Europe and Assa in the presents century. The first, and the greatest, because it will most directly influences the moral attitude of Europe towards the East, is that of the course which will be shaded by Great Britain in her control of India. The coming issue in India, upon which the continued acceptance of British rule depends, will be found in the demand, already arising, for fiscal and financial liberty. If the demand is conceded, and in whatever form, it must inevitably involve some abatement of the control from England, which is essentially financial. The impending agitation will test to the utmost the professed unselfishness of British motives in holding India, and will be fraught with destinies as great as those which lay concealed in the Declaratory Act when it was passed by the Rockingham ministry.

The second problem is that of the future of China. It is the problem which must in its solution ultimately have the greatest material effect upon Europe, because of the vast natural resources of China and the industry and capacity of her teeming inhabitants. Many believe that the Chinese are destined to become again, as they were ages ago, the greatest power in Asia. The danger from the Chinese is that of industrial competition, and it is still so little visible that the menace is hardly realized in Europe. Every year adds strength to the position of China, and behind the medley of corruption and weakness which still constitutes her administration a new spirit of cohesion and ambition is at work.

The third great problem is that of the countries of the Middle East, and it has the most immediate interest, because it will probably be the first to come to a head. The Middle East is the real cockpit of the world.

THREE GREAT FACTORS.

There are three great factors which must exercise a preponderating influence in the determination of these problems. The first is the development of land communications, which is completely revolutionizing the Asiatic question. The chief railway question of Asia is now the connection of India with Europe on the one hand and with China on the other, and both these schemes are no longer wild dreams. No one can foresee all the changes which the locomotive may produce, but its steady advance must profoundly modify the existing situation.

The second factor is the rejuvenation of the Asiatic peoples, prompted by Japan. There can be no mistake about the new spirit abroad in the East. A new world-movement is beginning, which is nevertheless as old as humanity itself. The pulsating heart of Asia has begun another diastole, and the expansion must produce a renewal of the ancient conflict with the West.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

The third factor now coming into play is that of the industrial development of Asia, and the coming conflict between Europe and Asia will be, in its most permanent form, a war of industrial competition. When the factories and mines of Asia have heaped up fresh riches for the East, the character of the conflict may change and become more violently militant, but the intermediate process mut be a long one. Yet the results will not be less tangible, because the weapons will be bales of piece-goods rather than ironclads. In the south and easts of Asia are these swarming peoples with their illimitable resources, their faculty of patient labour, their realization of the great truth which the West is forgetting that true happiness lies in unhurried work and—not in aimless leisure. They have not lost the joy of fatherhood or the secret of maternity. They occupy the lands made fruitful by the monsoons, and the desiccation of much of the rest of Asia leaves them untouched. They have been preoccupied with agriculture for unnumbered ages, but now they are learning the uses of machinery. Why should they continue to buy from the West the products which they can make for themselves? China has always made most of the clothing her people require. In time she will probably make all she wants, and then China and Japan and India will ask themselves—as indeed they are already doing—why they should not compete in the rest of the markets of the world. That is why the renascence of Asia means so much to the workmen of the Europe. That is why the West should awaken from its dreams.—A correspondent to the "Times."

THOSE CORONATION STANDS.

London's Timber Yard.

As the London citizen is only too painfully aware, writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money in the "Daily News," every vacant space upon, of which can be alleged to be upon, the Coronation route is being rapidly filled with mountainous piles of timber, each of them declaring on its honour, in big capitals that it is a grand stand. Even Parliament-square is not spared, and what might have been a quite Royal arrival in one of London's few fair prospects is apparently to be converted into a mere circulation through a narrow lane of seat-holders. Tempting as such a topic always is to me, however, I will refrain from casting deserved reflections upon insular ideas of decoration and scenic effect, leave the statues of departed statesmen to weep for themselves amidst their stack of joinery, and devote myself to dealing with the grand stand question from an economic point of view.

JOLLY TIME FOR CARPENTERS.

I do not know how many men are at work, all at the same time, erecting seats on the long processional route, but it must be very great indeed. An army of carpenters and labourers is earning good money for a brief period. Any man who can handle a saw is a carpenter, for the nonce. "I ain't used to this incarnadine work, mate," I heard one grand stand manufacturer say to another a few mornings ago. But skilled or unskilled, used to it or not used to it, there they are a mighty army of busy men making ready for the truimphant days of the Coronation—putting up cheap stands, every fifteen or sixteen inches of which, I am credibly informed, is to be sold for anything from two guineas upwards. The point which chiefly interests me is this: Where did the army come from? How is it that so many men can be rapidly get together for this special job? What were they doing before this special job arose? What will they do when the special job is over? If this is a jolly time for carpenters, what sort of a time is it for carpenters in ordinary?

The fact of the case is that, save at exceptional times and in exceptional trades, there is always offering in a great city a considerable mass of unemployed labour, and the ease with which thousands of men can be assembled at this time to erect stands in London, without the slightest disturbance of ordinary work, is an eloquent reminder of the conditions of industrial life. But for the special Coronation work, the majority—not all, of course—of the men earning wages on this special job in the Metropolis would be idle or next to idle, and eking out a precarious existence from poor savings, or by virtue of a few shillings earned by wife or children, or by pawning, or in various other mean and sordid expedients.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BUILDING.

It is difficult to state with anything like precision how many men have been unemployed in the building trades in these recent years, but the number cannot have been less than something between 100,000 and 200,000! The carpenters' and plumbers' trade union unemployment rates since 1903 have been :

	Per cent.
1904	7'7
1905	8'3
1906	7'2
1907	7'3
1908	7'5
1909	7'7
1910	8'6

In the building trades as a whole, including carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, masons, painters, plasterers, slaters, tilers, and their labourers, the unemployment rate is far larger than the above figures. According to Mr. Thomas G. Ackland, who has investigated available data on the subject in connection with the Government's insurance scheme—the data are few—the building trade as a whole must be regarded as experiencing about double the above rates of unemployment.

In 1910, there were probably 1,200,000 or so building trade workers. If Mr. Ackland is right therefore, there were 17 per cent. of these, or over 200,000 builders men, simultaneously out of work last year. At the present time things are better, but the builders' unemployed army in 1911 is fully 100,000! We need not wonder, then, that it is so simple a thing to call Coronation stands into being. It could be done in any month in any year, and still in most years leave an army of builders without work. And that is to say nothing of the other army of unemployed connected with most of the other trades, although it is true the building trade suffers more than most.

IS IT NECESSARY?

Is it necessary that the great and honourable trades of building and construction should be attended by so much waste of potential work from year to year? The answer must be that under present conditions of industry it is quite necessary. But whenever the community is willing to do it, the trades of building and construction can be lifted on to a higher plane and the construction of the material framework of our civilization organized so give a full and constant employment, save at exceptional periods of bad weather, to a definite army of workmen—an army growing with the growth of population. A great deal of travail will have to be experienced, and a much higher standard of education reached, before we can hope for a public opinion ripe for such a desirable consummation. Here and now people are not even prepared to discuss it, any more than in the days of slavery one could easily discuss the principle of personal liberty. Here and now, then, we have to address ourselves to the conditions of industry as it is. We have to face the fact that in every industrial country unemployment is rife. We have to recognise that our unorganized industries necessarily involve surplus labour, and that "competitive employment in competitive industry implies unemployment." You do not lessen the unemployment by introducing a new trade, for "each employment creates its own unemployment."

It is the price, or part of the price, which we have to pay for the industrial revolution. A purely agricultural community is never unemployed in the sense we are discussing. There exist in the world to-day countries far poorer than this, which are still largely agricultural communities, where you cannot assemble easily armies of idle industrial workers to do special jobs. Thus the management of the Turin Exhibition have not found it at all an easy thing to get together, for the purposes of a big special job, the men they require, and that in spite of the growing industrialisation of Italy. We cannot revert to agriculture, and ever the proportion of the world's population needed to grow the world's food falls with the increasing efficiency of agricultural operations. All civilizations have, therefore, to face the same problem of industrial unemployment. In view of such considerations, the hearty good wishes, not of Britian alone, but of all the world, must go with the Government's scheme for insurance against unemployment. Of the 1,20,000 or so workers in building trades in the United Kingdom, only some 56,000 belong to trade unions which grant unemployment pay to their members.

Great preparations are being made by the military authorities of Mandalay to celebrate Coronation Day. In the morning there will be a parade and in the evening sports and torchlight processions in the night.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," June 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 2nd June, and brought the following passengers :—

Crosthwaite, Mr A R	Oliver, Dr S
Cragg, Capt F W	Pearson, Mr S
Close, Lt Col J K	Roberts Mr J E
Duke, Revd W B	Sephton Mr R
Garlick, Mr R R	Syme's Mrs Ayah
Hope, Mrs	Thomson, Mr A Mrs
Leach Lt G P	Taylor, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Carter, Mr B Mrs	Nevill, Capt H F
Chettle, Mrs	Norman, Capt C C
Clements, Mrs and ayah	Nil, Even Mr
Dadine, Mr R R	Roberts, Mr W P
Frost, Mr H	Shinton, Mr S E
Hutchinson, Mr. W	Smith, Mr R J
Harley, Capt T W	Smith, Mr A
Lawrie, Mr P B	Turner, Lt R V
McEwan, Mr	Taylor, Capt B W
Mansell, Mr R V	Yatman, Major C
Martin, Major E E	
Moyer, Mr L	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Crawford, Mr F L	Grimstone, Lt Col R E
Arthur, Sir Allen	

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Arnger, Mr M R M	Elmore, Dr W T Mrs child
Benjamin, Dr (Miss) K	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Fawcett Mrs

The Ellerman steamer "City of Paris," Commander J. Campbell, is due to arrive here on the morning of the 18th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed at Carnac Bunder :—

BIRKENHEAD TO BOMBAY.

Bence, Mr R	Preston, Mr Edgar
Hallam, Mr Luke	Robertson, Mr J K
Humphries, Mr C T	Sutton, Mrs Ruth
Macrae, Mr J T	Teale, Miss G M

BIRKENHEAD TO KARACHI.

Drummond, Mr O E	Hickman, Mrs C
Drummond, Mrs	

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," June 17.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Allan, Mr C	Meiklejohn, Mr C A
Arthur, Mr C G	Mankowski, Mr A C
Arundell, Capt R T	Mackinnon, Mr
Bayley, Maj W A	Muldhof, Mis
Babcock, Mr	Merriman, Capt E C B
Castles, Mr G	Massiker, Mr
Carrie, Mr J M	Monteith, Mr Stanley
Campbell, Mr A S	Norbury, Capt and Mrs P F
Cooper, Mr	Norris, Mr
Douglas, Mr	Porch, Capt E A
Downie, Mr T S	Porch, Mrs
Dube, Capt M P	Pallis, Miss L
DeMattos, Mr Abreu A	Pandit, Mr R Sitaram
DeMattos, Miss Abreu A	Phelps, Mr S G
DeMattos, Mr Abreu (Jun) A	Reynolds, Mr W G
DeCastro, Mr M P	Robertson, Mrs
Ellis, Mr G	Rennie, Mr A
Elives, Mr J F Weston	Robinson, Mrs
Flower, Mr E W	Rudelberger, Mr
Furugori, Mr	Romanoff, Mr N
Fowler, Mr	Sewell, Capt O
Fry, Capt F W	Salmon, Miss F M
Gifford, Mrs	Saunders, Mr J
Hamilton, Mr R H	Smith, Capt F Shingleton
Henderson, Mr G S	Stokes, Mr
Hooper, Mrs, nurse and 2 infants	Sutherland, I M S, Maj D W
	Stevenson, Capt H B
Jackson, Mr A D	Shuto, Mr M
Jameson, Lt-Col J B	Smart, Mr
Johnston-Smith, Mrs	Scott, Miss
Jones, Mr B Movat	Thornton, Capt G
Jones, Mr H A	Turnbull, Dr
Jennings, Capt J G	Underhill, Mr R S
Jago, Mr E J	Watkin, Mr
Kemp, Mr N W	Walmsley, Mr W H
Lister, Mr E A C	Wathen, Mr G A
Lynch, Capt T E	Wilson, Maj M R H
McCurdie, Mr	Winzer, Mr C G H
McCurdie, Mrs and inft	Wilson, Mr G C
Misrahi, Mr Robert	Wallis, Mr D R
Marwood, Mr A H L	Williams, Capt F P

Per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," June 16.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by Messageries Maritimes Coy's s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" to-day, from the Prince's Dock, shed K. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 11-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfection shed at 10 a.m. with all their baggage :—

COLOMBO.

Brayne, Mr E C	Kulsam, Bai and infant
Gulamhusain, Mr	Amina, Bai and infant

HONGKONG.

Bejan, Mr A	Nashirwan, Mr B

KOBE.

Koma, Mrs	Massaeo, Mrs

SAIGON.—Essabbay, Mr

FREMANTLE.

Curtis, Mr C J	Arnold, Mr and Mrs E and girl
Harvey, Mr W	Vaughan, Mrs A M
Asiz Deen, Mr	Giacorno, Mr P
Arnold, Master S	

ADELAIDE.

Holder, Mr H	Ocotubdia, Carbury, Mr

MELBOURNE.

Shamdas, Mr D	Temple, Miss
Neville, Mr and Mrs	Connor Mr O

SYDNEY.

Zeginaldo Paulo, Mr	Marsello, Mr S
Rand schewsky, Mr C	Landarichi, Mr D
Deftell, Mr	Valendis, Mr E
Nuby, Mrs and child	Frascanis, Mr
Zinger, Mr and Mrs and child	Christofidis Mr J
	Malargas, Mr P
Stampfer, Mr A	Marsello, Mr P
Stimbarki, Mr J	Megalokonomos, Mr A
Giorgiou, Mr A	Marsello, Mr J
Bekas, Mr	Capranis, Mr C
Punias, Mr	Megaloconomos, Mr V
Skelvos, Mr	Lazaretto, Mr E
Firos, Mr	Saphios, Mr S
Candouris, Mr	Gandronicos, Mr G
Punias, Mr J	Varelas, Mr
Coronsi, Mr A	Condoleon, Mr S
Tenousses, Mr A	Zagarikis, Mr
Kartritsios Mr V	Cohen, Mr F
Viaros, Mr A	Collingen, Mr Z
Condoleon, Mr	Tripiel Mr I
Manutes, Mr H	Diamantos, Mr K
Megolokonomas, Mr	Nicolau, Mr Ant
Tatsoors, Mr	Beligrinis, Mr and child
Georgeapoulos, Mr D	Psirakis, Mr S
Georgeapoulous, Mr N	Orlaff, Mrs and 2 children
Galakotos, Mr Th	Farrugia, Mr A
Economos, Mr	Carlitos, Mr Geo
Theokaris, Mr	Abbas, Mr Z
Sarab, Mr J wife and mother	Wenig, Mrs F
	Papadopoulos, Mr and 7 friends
Siagakis, Mr	Sebastionos, Mr F
Catahanos, Mr	Joseph, Mr
Michel, Mr J	Bokeras, Mr
Hardy, Mr and sister	Steinhaven, Mr Ali
Sarroch, Mr D	Valsan's, Mr A
Candoloo, Mr	

NOUMEA.

Vigoureuse, Mr	Fruitet, Mr
Monessain, Mr	Minard, Mr
Brackiel, Mr	Bouyer, Miss
Cowsier Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Boux, Mr
	Mallet, Mr

KARACHI INSOLVENCY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 16.

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Karachi, through their pleader applied to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind to have John Forstner, a Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, declared a insolvent. The Court passed an order appointing the Official Receiver as the interim receiver to take charge of the estate and has called upon the accused to give security of Rs. 5,000 for his appearance, whilst the proceedings are pending. It is alleged that Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the National Bank of India and Mrs. Rosario, the mother-in-law of John Forstner are the largest creditors. The failure is ascribed to a slump in the skin market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon May 24, via Karachi with bulk oil and general cargo.

The P and O Co's mail steamer Himalaya, 3705 tons, Captain O C Gregor, R N R, arrived here yesterday from London May 26, with English mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 959 tons, Captain W Moxon, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The A L S N Co's steamer Nippon, 4014 tons, Captain B Tarabochia, arrived here yesterday from Trieste May 27 with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived here yesterday from Suakim June 4 via Aden with a general cargo and Mrs Vokik and 2 deck passengers.

The steamer Alexandra, 2483 tons, Captain J Waters which had put back to replinish bunkers sailed yesterday for Genoa and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 355 tons, Captain Eschenaver, will sail to-day for Noumea, &c, via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Belle of France, 2468 tons, Captain J S Cargill, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones.........R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Taylor ......Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—June 16.

Beme ....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca..............3794 Collyer ....P & O Co
Coniscliffe ......2435 Pottinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Claverock..........2441 Tayler ......W& A Graham & Co
Clan Farquhar......3759 Wadge .. ..J Finlay & Co
Daltonhall..........2264 Gorst ....T Morrison & Co
Fife ....2494 Harrison.........T Morrison & Co
Gymeric.............2558 Williams ....E Tajbhoy
Gallea................ 555 Wratt.................K Nixon & Co
Glenstrae ....3054 McGillivray......
Helias..................860 Knudsen......F F Campbell & Co
Himalaya.........3705 Gregor......................P & O Co
Hosemie.............993 Hughes ....B & P S N Co
Inverness ....2401 Venus.........
Lhasa.........950 McDiarmid ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Lichtenfels ......3528 Freedon ...W & A Graham & Co
Maranoa.............805 Kaesemurin ....M M & Co
Marienfels..........3590 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Madura...............1273 Logan ....M M & Co
Nippon...............4014 Tarabocchia............A L S N Co
Querimba...........4937 Smith.....................M M & Co
Rokeby ....2455 Sheldrake...W& A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan ......2566 Born ....Shah S N Co
Saifi.................. 502 McBean ......A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharzfels.........3533 Siebji .....W & A Graham & Co
Somali ....1615 Stoffregen......A Strande & Co
Singu..................1912 Murison...Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

B Newby Hall......2841 Parker......Karachi......'9-6... K Nixon & Co
C&R Clan Shaw......2504 Hunter...Dunkirk ...24-6... J Finlay & Co
D&E Pundua...2126 Dagge...Durban...17-6...M M &Co
F Umvolosi ...... 1906 Kessler......London ...19-6... W & A Graham & Co
G Naderi ....1168 Lorne ......Jeddah...21-6... B & P S N Co
H Capri...............2718 Figari......Hongkong .....17-6... Rubattino Line
K Ville-de-la-Ciotat......3558 Eschenaner ......Noumea 17-6...M Maritimes & Co
M Daylight (ship)......3598 Byde...Baltimore ...17-6... S Oil Co
O Norkoowa ...1074 Hugo...Mauritious via Karachi.... 19-6...B & H S N Co
P Claverley.........2140 Kragh......Dunkirk......21-6 .. T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Assam...2705 Hume...Dunkirk...30-6 ...T M & Co
2 Olymphia......3269 Mitchell ...Liverpool...21-6... W & A Graham & Co
3 Berbera...2791 Packham Antwerp 30-6 M M & Co
4 Colombo Maru...2920 Slater ......Kobe......17-6 .. N Y Kaisha
5 Mashona ......2665 Isbisler ......Antwerp ..17-6... W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair ..3290 Smith.......Antwerp......20-6... W & A Graham & Co
8 Gransbergen...3157 Goot ......Rotterdam ...17-6... T Morrison & Co
9 Assaye..............4359 Jones ...Shanghai......21-6... P & O S N Co
10&11 Toronto ...3918 Pickering...Hull via Karachi.... 21-6...J Finlay & Co
12&13 Caledonia...3429 Hayward... ...London ...17-6... P & O Co
15 Markgraf......2325 Tale ...18-6...A Strandes & Co
16 Stagpool ......2991 Campbell ...Marseilles...21-6... W & A Graham & Co

Offside Q

Dorrington Court ......2863 Wilson ......Antwerp...28-6 W & A Graham & Co

Offside P

Belle of France...2469 Cargill ......Calcutta......17-6 .. M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri...829 Ahmed ......N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Courland ...760 Ebrahim...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri...............553 Mahomed ....N F......N F... Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...699 Fakeera .. N F...N F .. Bo S N Co Ld
Batianji.........547 Hoosein ..N F... N F...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Devanha...4735 Powell ......Aden ......24-6...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders	From
16	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, May 24
	Himalaya	Gregor	London, May 26
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Suakim, June 4
	Nippon	Tarabocchia	Trieste, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Itinda	Goss	Rangoon, &c
	Neuenfels	Denker	H'burg via K'chi
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Alexandra	Walers	Dunkirk, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Belle of France, Cargill for Calcutta.

" Ville-de-la-Ciotat, Eschenauer for Noumea, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Beme for Rangoon, &c.

" Nippon for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
12	Umzinto	Calcutta
13	Edavana	Rangoon
13	Chilka	Negapatam
14	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
14	Teerta	Straits
14	Colaba	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 15th and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York outward bound passed the Canal on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on the forenoon of the 25th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 17th June.

463. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 6, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday the 22nd and Sunday the 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

467. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 as under :—

Wednesday 21st instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

Saturday, 24th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.

Wednesday 28th instant from 2 to 5 p.m, matches 7, 8, and 9 close.

468. Medals—Application for Volunteer long service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

469. Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1910-11 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

470. Bugle Practice—Bugle Practice will be discontinued until further orders.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 17th June, 1911.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

When the complete history of the Chinese Post Office comes to be written, it will prove that if China adopts a system, however foreign to her traditions and habits, she can carry it through with speed and thoroughness, brushing away obstacles with a resolution that no other country, except perhaps her neighbour, Japan, has ever attempted to emulate. Those who doubt whether China will succeed in throwing off the opium habit may trust her when they contemplate the marvellous ease with which she has established all the paraphernalia of a modern Post Office system throughout her great Empire and its dependencies in the short space of fourteen years. It is often said that Imperial Edicts there mean little or nothing, that they are promulgated, indeed, with great pomp and circumstance, in deference to this or that Imperial theory, but once published, they are forgotten and bear no fruit. It certainly was not thus with the Imperial Edict that created the Post Office in 1896. Though for some four years the institution did not make any remarkable progress, the situation that arose after the Boxer rebellion of 1900 roused it to a life full of activity. By the following year, 176 Post Offices were at work, dealing with ten and a half million articles. In 1910, Post Offices had increased to 5,352 disposing of 355 million articles. The Chinese parcel post grew almost as fast in proportion; last year more than three and three-quarter millions of parcels having been carried over China. The account given by a correspondent of the "Times" of the position achieved by the new institution shows, as he says, that "it is one of the romances of modern industrial development." China did not adopt the system by halves or even by stages, she went in at once for the principle of uniformity throughout her huge Empire. No doubt, inspired by wise counsels and with the history of the expansion of postal facilities in all the civilised countries of the world to guide her, Chinese postal rates are said to be the cheapest in the universe. Not so the telegraph charges, they increase with every province traversed and are very heavy. In the fourteen years since the Edict went forth that there should be a real Post Office in China, the service has been extended from the Yellow Sea to Kashgar, from Tongking to the Amur; and it will soon bring Lhasa in direct postal connection with Peking. Already a Chinese, Teng-Wei-Ping, who speaks both French and English fluently, is in charge of the office at Lhasa, thence courier lines run to Yatung, and from Gyantse to Shigatse, while from Lhasa to Chamdo, 930 miles, a line of postal couriers is being established.

A chain of day and night couriers carry the mails from Honan-fu to the great centre of three provinces, Tung Kuang, to the Great Wall, and even into Chinese Turkestan. In China proper, letters are sent from Hankow to Chengtu, 1,350 miles, in twelve days, by a service of couriers travelling right through the twenty-four hours; a similar organisation takes the mails from Tachien-lu to Batang on the Tibet border where the Frontier Commissioner resides, and a further journey, soon to be defined, will link up Chamdo, which is 357 miles from the Tibet frontier and thus complete the direct postal communication with Lhasa. A still more incredible development is in contemplation, in the proposed installation of wireless telegraphy in Tibet. If the Dalai Lama returns to his capital, and finds all these modern contrivances at work, he will sigh in vain for the vanished repose of his old regime and its hollow mysteries. The river-borne post in China is not the least wonderful part of the system. Last year the mails carried from Ichang to Chunking through the Yangtse gorges, once the terror and the admiration of travellers, amounted to 29,500 bags, weighing 960 tons. Only one bag was lost on the year's work, though six boats were upset and one man drowned. The crews must have been as cool-headed as they were skilful, and due credit was given to their success in negotiating the dangerous rapids in the official report which praises "the splendid devotion to duty that made such records possible." The alarming accounts, that made the world shiver, of the plague in Manchuria last year, did not mention, as they surely ought to have done, the remarkable fact that the postal service went on through the region absolutely uninterrupted, only one of the 700 couriers succumbing to the disease, and it is said that his death was due to neglect of the instructions issued. It does not surprise us to read, knowing the enterprise of the race, that a Parsee makes a most excellent postmaster in one of the progressive provinces of China. Nothing has daunted the enthusiastic organisers of the new Chinese Post Office. Even the Gobi Desert is taversed in seven days, mounted couriers doing the distance from Kalgan to Urga in that time and delivering letters two days later at Kiakhta. A motor service is being arranged for this desert trip and will soon replace the couriers. Chinese Turkestan and even Mongolia have their postal service.

The work of the Government couriers will be taken over before long by the Post Office, for that organisation can do it more safely, more rapidly and more economically. Though the Post Office was up to the end of May, a branch of the Maritime Customs which financed it from its creation, it was nominally, with the railways, telegraphs, and steamships, under the Ministry of Communications. The President of this Department, Sheng Hsuan-huai, a man of singular ability and force, made no secret of his intention to assume real control of the postal service. It has been so well organised that it was transferred on May 30, without any friction from the Customs to the Communications Department to which it really belonged. It has become almost self-supporting though it still owes the Maritime Customs between two and three million taels (£360,000) the cost of installation, and this sum will be repaid after it is taken over. China has had the advantage of the assistance of many distinguished foreign experts in the organising of her postal system, and she wisely intends to retain their services and to continue to employ foreigners on her Post Office staff. She has pledged herself to this plan both in 1898 by an exchange of notes with France and again in 1902. There are at present 120 foreign officials on the books, representing twelve nationalities. These supervise a host of foreign-speaking Chinese employees, as well as the non-foreign-speaking section, numbering in all 14,176. It was Sir Robert Hart, that many-sided man and enthusiastic friend of China, who created the Chinese Post Office. The Imperial Edict did much, but it would never have been issued but for his sound advice; probably its effect would have been void, but for his persistent energy. M. Theophile Piry, a Frenchman, and a distinguished Chinese scholar has been, and still is, the capable administrative head, though from May 30, Li Ching Fang, until lately Chinese Minister in London, will be the titular head of this very excellent service.

HONORARY DOCTORS OF CAMBRIDGE. The ceremony of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Cambridge has more than usual interest for India this year, as several distinguished persons connected with the country were the recipients of the high honour. Lord Crewe, the present Secretary of State, Lord Minto, our late Viceroy, and Sir William Lee-Warner, a senior member and some time Vice-President of the Council of India, were thus honoured by that ancient seat of learning, along with two Indian noblemen, the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Aga Khan. India may also be said to have an interest in the Duke of Devonshire, who is among the new Doctors, as he is the nephew of one of our former Secretaries of State, and the son-in-law of a former Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Bombay Presidency has particular reason to be gratified as two out of the twelve new Cambridge LL.D.s are intimately connected with it. His Highness the Aga Khan is, as every one knows, a Bombayite, though now all India, especially Mahomedan India, may claim him as its own. Sir William Lee-Warner too is a well-known old Bombay man and was for nearly thirty of the best years of his life a citizen of this no mean city. He made his mark in Bombay as an administrator of unusual ability, and is now making his mark in another field as a historical biographer of some of the most distinguished Anglo-Indian statesmen of a former age. He must have appreciated his new honour much, for Cambridge is his old University where he was educated at St. John's, the College of Wordsworth and Wilberforce and Palmerston, and of many another famous man. We do not yet know what the Public Orator said in his Latin speech welcoming him. But we are sure Dr, Sandys must have referred in his most felicitous vein to the justice which the new Doctor was mainly instrumental in getting done at last to the clouded memory of Dalhousie. We hope he may one day do a similar service to the memory of Dalhousie's immediate successor by writing the much-needed and long-deferred biography of Canning. Dr. Sandys was more than usually happy in his reference to the Aga Khan, who though called "His Highness," is of course not a ruling chief. "His realm is in the hearts of his adherents," seems to have been the Public Orator's greatest hit, and must have been vigorously applauded by his distinguished audience in the Senate House. The Aga Khan's adherents here, the Khojas, will appreciate, we are sure, this allusion to their devotion to their great spiritual chief. The *salus populi suprema lex*, with reference to the ruling chief of Bikanir was certainly very appropriate, especially in connection with the Maharaja's personal services during the famine of twelve years ago, when he, indeed, deemed the safety of the people his supreme duty. His zeal for the commonwealth was again most conspicuous in his maintaining his famous Camel Corps for Imperial Defence and in his gallant service with it in China ten years ago. We should have liked to hear a little about Lord Minto, the originator of the Council Reforms in this country. Dr. Sandys, it may be added, has held the office of Public Orator for the past thirty-five years, and has thus had the opportunity of welcoming in felicitous little speeches most of the distinguished men of the British Empire. He is a fine classical scholar, and has besides editing numerous Greek and Latin authors, written a very good history of classical scholarship in three volumes.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER. In the North-West Frontier of India, the land tenure is based on the clan system. The true Pathan belongs first to a tribe, then to a clan, and to one or other section of that clan. As the tribe owns and occupies a definite area, this is divided up for the benefit of each clan and section in it, every member has a fixed hereditary share which can never be altered or alienated without the unanimous consent of all the shareholders. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans—92 per cent.—and half the Mahomedans are Pathans and are all Sunnis. As a result of being a conglomeration of races, they speak many languages. In the Chitral glens, the tribes preserve their ancient tongues, quite different from what even their near neighbours speak. In the Swat valley and the Indus defiles old Indian dialects are in use. From Dir to Dera Ismail Khan, Pushto is spoken by every true Pathan with perfect grammatical accuracy. A small colony of traders and artisans in a valley near Cabul have Urmuri as a language. Pushto lends itself to political oratory, said Dr. Merk, in his paper to which we referred the other day, and helps to spin out the sittings of the jirgas or tribal parliaments. The people of the North-West are awaking to the value or at least the necessity for education. There are schools in the Khyber, Kurram and Tochi Agencies, and there is even a lively interest taken in the institutions of a college at Peshawar, where it is intended that the instruction shall be in both Oriental and Western learning in Mussulman theology and modern literature and science. This is a long step in a new direction, for a people who love arms and hate peaceful occupations and who have always disliked the idea of Western education. Dr. Merk has lived to see a revolution in this attitude of the higher classes in the Province, for, where it was once exceptional to see a gentleman's son attending a modern school, Khans and Maliks now send their sons to Lahore and Aligarh even to England, to be educated. Government dispensaries are established all over the country, and as elsewhere in India, everyone can obtain gratuitous medical relief at a hospital or dispensary near his home. "There is no such thing in England, or on so huge a scale anywhere else in the world," says Dr. Merk. But these advantages have not yet softened the Pathan, and the picture drawn of the constitution and practice of a tribe in the hills is interesting but terrible. Every clansman has equal political rights and many attend the tribal council or jirga and speak there. The theory is that it is the duty of the jirga to preserve order and redress wrong, but in practice, individual blood-feuds and quarrels paralyse its power. Every man looks to himself. When it is a case of vengeance for insult or injury and his relatives are bound to help him, murder is not only the principal crime, it is the most frequent. Every variety of murder is committed. According to a British judge who knew the Peshawar district well, there the hired assassin is still a reputable person, has his regular tariff for deeds done, and takes his chance of being killed as a matter of course. Some of this bravery is turned to account by enrolling many of the tribesmen in militia corps which are now 7,000 strong and are stationed up and down the Frontier, keeping order in exposed posts.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE. At last the secret signal has been given and the seamen's strike has been proclaimed. Its international scope, however, has already been limited, and it is announced that with the apparent exception of a coastlng strike in America it will be confined to the United Kingdon, Belgium and Holland. The strikers have been called out at all the principal ports of the British Isles. We are told that it will be some time before the strike developes to its full extent, as no existing engagements are to be broken, and, therefore, it is more difficult to judge the effectiveness of the strike organisation. At present, however, there seems no reason to believe that the shipowners have seriously misjudged the situation. They appear to have made preparations, and the men on the other hand do not show enthusiasm. These indications suggest that the strike will not be extensive and will not be very long-lived. Both, in Holland and in South Wales, (and therefore presumably at other ports in the British Isles) as soon as the strike commenced, the shipowners had crews of Chinese ready to take the places of the British seamen. At Barry these were put aboard their ships under the protection of the police; while at Rotterdam they were in readiness as soon as the need for them arose. Later reports say that the majority of ships have no difficulty in obtaining crews, suggesting that the seamen's organisers have not been able to influence the many men who are non-unionists. At the same time, while the action of the White Star and two other lines will allay matters at Liverpool, it will certainly encourage the strikers at other ports to hold out more boldly. The seamen threw down the gauntlet with enthusiasm in London and Glasgow, holding brave meetings, letting off rockets and making other demonstrations of determination. Their feelings, however, were not shared universally and at five other important centres, attempts at similar meetings resulted in fiasco. Mr. Havelock Wilson, speaking at London, tried to encourage the men by a mysterious prophecy that in the next forty-eight hours there would be a development, involving the whole transport trade of the country. If Mr. Wilson can succeed in seriously involving the railways in this strike, it will indeed be a startling and sudden development, but we very much doubt his ability to do so.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette with the homeward mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p. m, on Thursday the 15th instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

VETO AND CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Both Houses of Parliament have now adjourned for the Coronation period, and there are people who hope that for the next three or four weeks the nation will forget its political differences. But will it? However, that may be, interval cannot do any harm and may perhaps induce a more conciliatory attitude to be adopted by each side. Lord Rosebery however does not seem to be very hopeful of any substantial concessions being made by the Government to their opponents. In all Liberal Governments, and the present is no exception, there is a moderate element and it is conceivable that some of Mr. Asquith's colleagues would like to meet the Opposition half way. But unless a Cave is formed in the Liberal party, and there are at present no signs of such, it is impossible to see how the Government can accept the amendments foreshadowed by Lord Lansdowne. The Veto, the Veto and nothing but the Veto, is the cry of the majority and if the Government was to consent to accept the handsome House of Lords Reform Bill in exchange for the Veto Bill, they would not remain in office twenty-four hours longer. Their masters, as the Opposition style the Nationalists and Labour party, would not for a moment listen to such an arrangement especially now that we have got—if we have got it—payment of members. With this financial assistance forthcoming a general election will not have the terrors that it has previously had for the groups that have no millionaires to fall back upon when their coffers are empty. Liberals feel quite confident that Mr. Asquith has received guarantees from the King and that in the last resort those guarantees will be acted upon, but so far as I can discover nobody expects that the hostile majority will be overcome by the creation of 500 new peers. On the one hand the Liberals still expect that the Opposition after a show of resistance will surrender, while the Opposition (or some of them) believe that they will get the modification they want. Apparently, as I have said, Lord Rosebery does not share this sanguine anticipation. There are, he told the peers on Monday, no new arguments to be adduced and if there were it would be useless to employ them, because it was quite certain that no force of logic and new power of argument would have the slightest effect on the Government. "It is," he went on to say, "a solemn moment in the lives of many of us. If the Parliament Bill passes, it puts an end, a definite end to the Chamber in which we have sat, some of us all our lives, and which, when it is once put an end to, all the King's horses and all the King's men can never set on its legs again. Therefore, we who are speaking here to-night, feel that we are speaking for the last time in this House as we have known it, and perhaps for the last time in these walls at all. I wish, therefore, in the final farewell that my voice, at least, shall be raised for the last time in a definite protest, unavailing though it certainly will be, against this most ill-judged, revolutionary, and partisan measure." It will be seen that Lord Rosebery differs from Lord Curzon, Mr. Walter Long and the others who daily proclaim that the *status quo ante bellum* will be restored when the swing of the pendulum brings the Unionists into power. Of course, Lord Haldane who followed, reminded Lord Rosebery of his former views on the subject, but this kind of retort is not very effective and in this instance has become quite stale. Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill has evoked an extraordinary outburst of criticism from the doctors, but he is showing great tact in dealing with their objections, and the measure seems quite safe. But why is he in such a great hurry to pass it before August? There are people who say that another general election is not so very far off. Do the Government having passed their Veto Bill, desire to go to the country on Home Rule?

AN "ALL-WHITE BRITISH WEEK."

A propos the proposed All-British Shopping Week in Australia, it appears from a Sydney telegram, that a large majority of the manufacturers cordially favour an "All-White British Week, but disapprove of full Empire participation on the ground that at present Australian feeling is antagonistic to coloured competition." The introduction of these two words at present is delicious; as if there was any chance of Australian feeling being ever anything else but antagonistic to "coloured competition." English people generally, I think, fail to sympathise with the extreme racial exclusiveness prevalent in the colonies —I beg pardon the oversea sister States. Can it be that the two words to which I have called attention were inserted to throw dust in the eyes of the British public and to spare the Australian members now in England any embarrassment. It would be very pleasant to them and the other transmarine representatives to have a discussion just now about the rather narrow views they hold as to what forms the Empire.

EMPIRE AND NOMENCLATURE.

In this connection I was glad to read an observation made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, at one of the sittings of the Imperial Conference. The remark to which I allude was made during the discussion on the cool demand that the Prime Minister should be at the head of a new department concerned entirely with the affairs of the self-governing colonies as if his hands were not already sufficiently full of work. The late Lord Salisbury in each of his Administrations was Foreign Secretary as well as Prime Minister, but laborious as he was, he could not properly perform the duties of both offices. His splendid devotion to the affairs of the Foreign Office necessarily prevented him from exercising any close supervision over the operations of the Ministry as a whole, and the result was seen in many disastrous ways. It was part of the proposal with regard to placing Dominion matters directly under the Prime Minister that he should be styled "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs" though India, to say nothing of the poor Crown Colonies, was to be outside the purview of his office. The absurdity of such an arrangement was pointed out by Mr. Harcourt. The suggested title he remarked would obviously be unsuitable for a portfolio which excluded the affairs of India. Apparently, some of these oversea Ministers do not think out things, or else they consider that the only trans-Britain countries that belong to the Empire are Canada, Australasia, and South Africa. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., who is most energetic in beating the Colonial big-drum whenever he can get the chance of doing so, cannot be indifferent to the importance of India as an integral constituent of the Empire, apparently thinks that it must be regarded as a country apart. So I judge from the question he put to the Colonial Secretary two days ago. Would the Right Hon. gentlemen, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke asked, consider the advisability of utilizing the presence in this country of the Prime Minister of the oversea Dominions for the purpose of discussing with them what official meaning should be attributed throughout the Empire to the word "Imperial." Mr. Harcourt's reply was as follows ;—"I am afraid," he said, "that it would hardly be profitable for me to discuss this matter with the Prime Ministers of the oversea Dominions as proposed by the hon. member. The designation Imperial Government has gradually become a customary expression, but it is not, strictly speaking, an official term. The designation Imperial Conference was adopted at the Conference of 1907 to mark the association between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions. It does not appear to be possible to prescribe the use of the word 'Imperial,' or to stamp it with a rigid official meaning. It probably adequately represents the views of those who employ it." Strictly speaking, what we call an Empire is of course not an Empire at all, but it serves very well *faute de mieux* and as Mr. Harcourt would say "adequately represents the views of those who employ" the term. I remember once hearing Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman deal with the employment of the word "Empire" to describe all the territories under the British Crown. He seemed to think that it would have been better if we had adopted the term 'Commonwealth," but that would be as much a solecism as "Empire." Some day in the remote future, if what we now call the British Empire subsists, it may be a Commonwealth, but it is not such at present.

CONVIVIAL REUNIONS.

The annual regimental and service dinners are now in full swing. To-night the members of the Hyderabad Contingent Dinner Club are holding their customary reunion at the Grand Hotel. This is not one of the largest, but it is not, I believe the least enjoyable. The company this evening will consist of Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, C.I.E, Colonel W. J. Bell, Colonel R. Bullock, Mr. T. H. S., Biddulph, Captain A S. J. Cooke, Captain J. E. Carey, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, G.C.S.I, Major A. C. Hobson, Rev. F. C. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Holloway, Lieutenant-Colonel R. FitzRoy M. Johnstone, Major A. N. Lowell, Mr. Austin Low, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Priestley, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Pardon, Major W. J. P. Preston, Colonel W. H. Roberts, Major C. C. Renton, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Scott, Lieutenant H. B. Tucker, Surgeon-General B. Williamson, Major-General I. G. D. Walker, Colonel E. Welchman, Major T. M. Ward, and Major W. W. Warner. I hear that the "Calcutta Dinner," which was held at the Hotel Cecil last Friday night, was a great success. The company numbered 81 and consisted, the *Times* says, of past and present citizens of Calcutta. I did not know however that Sir Henry Kimber, M. P., came within either of these categories, but perhaps he was the exception which proved the rule and he is sufficiently identified with Calcutta enterprises to be entitled to be present at such a function. Sir James Mackay presided and made an interesting speech, full of local reminiscences, in responding to the toast of the evening proposed by Sir Herbert Risley. Sir James could, I am sure, make an equally interesting speech about his Bombay reminiscences and will, I hope, do so when the Bombayites resident in London decide to follow this excellent example which their Calcutta friends have set them. I believe that, so long ago as 1898 at the dinner given in that year at the Hotel Cecil to the late Mr. J. M. Maclean, there was some talk of an annual Bombay Dinner being established, but nothing came of it, apparently because the gentleman who was expected to get it up found his hands too full with other things and nobody else was inclined to undertake the job. But somebody ought now to move in the matter.

SHAVIAN——?

I wonder what those *precieuses ridicules*, "The Souls," as they use to be called, and the other fashionable admirers of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, think of his latest exhibition of Shavian wisdom and taste. I allude to the address that he delivered at Cambridge a few days ago, to an audience comprised of dons, undergraduates and young women belonging to Girton and Newnham. Here are some extracts from the report of the proceedings which appears in the *Daily Express* :—"The man who says Christ was the highest possible being, is not worth working with. Christ was a failure." "The mention of God has gone out of fashion. You never hear about God in Parliament and only occasionally in the law courts." [Every sitting of both Houses of Parliament is opened with prayers, and the oath is, I believe, still administered in the law courts] "The people are governed by a system of idolatry. Clergymen Judges and Kings are all idols who generally have to be given sufficient money to dress better and live better than other people. Kings cannot impose upon me. I know that the King is a man but hardly anybody else in England seems to know it." In reply to an inquiry whether he had been misreported, Mr. Shaw telegraphed : "Have not seen report, but the fact you mention is sufficiently obvious in the modern smart sense of the word." The *Express* comments as follows on the incident: —"We naturally hesitated to believe that Mr. Bernard Shaw could have made the statement attributed to him that 'Christ was a failure,' in his Cambridge lecture, or, rather, that he could have made it without some reservation that might have made it less childishly offensive. But his own telegram seeks in no way to minimise the effect of what we must call the silliest sort of crude blasphemy. Mr. Shaw is perfectly entitled to believe or disbelieve anything he pleases. It really does not greatly matter whether he chooses to be an atheist or an esoteric Budhist, and no sane person wishes to re-establish any form of religious persecution. But to insult deliberately the religion which is sacred to the vast majority of the people in this land, and to imitate the vulgar blasphemies of the street-corner agitator is conduct very unbecoming in a man of Mr. Shaw's undoubted intellectual capacity. We need not be at any pains to refute Mr. Shaw's offensive absurdities, for we do not find it pleasant to bandy words on the eternal verities. But it is permissable to wonder how any man, whatever his personal belief or scepticism, can, in his senses and with the evidence before him, describe the Founder of Christianity as a failure. That is not only the grossest form of indecent impudence, but also the most ignorant sort of folly. Mr. Shaw's outbursts are very lamentable. They show up the childish and ill-bred side of him. And they give encouragement to little men to spout their blasphemies to uneducated ears." This is severe, but assuming Mr. Shaw to have said what is reported, can it be considered unduly severe?

OLLA PODRIDA.

The mistakes committed by the "tape machine" are sometimes very funny. Witness the following which occurred on Derby Day:—Lord Lansdowne asked on what day the Government proposed to take the next Steczmdzrfcznpjg Kclr Bill. Lord Haldane said the Government of course desired to consult the convenience of Tfogpzjmpbqfgng subject to that Tfau6pdkqcdp6sa Jao 8u6fqjs 65-p8-2428ihp etc.

The Master of Elibank, in a fighting speech he made to the Liberal Election Agents the other day, alluded to certain great measures which are now being prepared in various departments. Is the Steczmdzrfcznpjg Bill, one of those embryonic measures. When the Leader of the Opposition asked his question, Viscount Haldane, in the absence of Viscount Morley, was in charge on the front ministerial bench. I wonder whether Lord Morley would have been so ready to agree to consult the convenience of Tfcgpzjmpbq'gng.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Rumours of Contemplated Reduction.

The following appeared in the "Times" of Monday, May 29 :—

The question of effecting substantial economies in Indian expenditure has been under consideration for some time, and there are rumours that a reduction of the Army in India will be proposed.

One of the non-official resolutions considered by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the past session was that of Mr. Gokhale recommending the Government to order a public inquiry "by a mixed body of officials and non-officials" into the causes of the increase of public expenditure, both civil and military, during recent years, with a view to devising means to effect economies. The resolution was withdrawn when the Finance Member, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, gave practical shape to his admission that "it is absolutely essential to introduce greater sobriety in our public expenditure if we are to avoid deficits and consequent enhanced taxation." He announced that all the members of Government would, during the year subject the expenditure for which they were individually responsible, to close scrutiny with a view to effecting all possible economies.

While at the India Office, Lord Morley was eager to utilise opportunities for advocating economy in the details of Indian administration, and more than one scheme for improvement and reform of a non-political character was truncated or strangled in Whitehall on grounds of economy. This statement of the Finance Member was therefore received with hearty approval by Lord Morley when he was called upon shortly afterwards to act for Lord Crewe as Secretary of State. He wrote to Lord Hardinge that he welcomed this public expression of the policy of his Council, and hoped that the inquiries to be undertaken would lead to substantial benefit to the finances of India—

"I shall be glad if you will furnish me in due course with information as to the results of these inquiries, and I request that you will prepare and submit to me (with a view, possibly, to presentation to Parliament) a report on the growth of Indian expenditure during the last ten years 1901-02 to 1910-11 together with explanatory notes on the causes to which it is attributable."

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

The question is not one of immediate urgency, as was the case in 1886, when Lord Dufferin appointed the Expenditure Commission of which the late Sir Charles Elliott was chairman; for the Budget Sir Fleetwood Wilson presented last March estimates a surplus of some three and a half millions sterling. But the impending loss of opium revenue arising from the revised agreement with China, the insistent demands for vastly increased expenditure on education and on measures conducive to industrial development and the anticipation that substantial boons, some of them perhaps costly, will be announced on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, all point to the likelihood of financial difficulty and the possibility that fresh taxation may be needed in the not distant future, unless economies can be devised. It is a feature of the situation not without parallel in the West that the Indian politicians who have most to say as to the need for retrenchment actively advocate projects of improvement or change involving heavy additional expenditure. Thus Mr. Gokhale, the mover of the resolution referred to, leads the demand for the introduction of a system of free primary education of boys on a compulsory basis. The separation of judicial and executive functions also advocated by the Congress party would be a very costly change.

SALARIES IN INDIA.

In recent years Whitehall has scrutinised very narrowly proposals of the Government of India for redress of inequalities or alleged grievances of sections of the public services by increases of salaries or allowances. The ground taken has been that though increase are often small in themselves, the net effect of numbers of such cases is appreciately to extend the liabilities of the Indian Exchequer. The scale of pay for high appointments is more liberal in India than in any other country in the world, and though there are special reasons for the scale, it is deemed by some authorities most desirable to prevent any upwards tendency. But it is not to be expected that the departmental inquiries now being carried on will lead to any substantial saving under the head of salaries. This could not be done save on a more or less uniform plan laid down by some independent body, such as a Royal Commission. Sir Fleetwood Wilson spoke sympathetically of one of the suggestions for diminishing expenditure, spoken of by Mr. Gokhale—the extended employment of indigenous agency in the public service on a reduced scale of payment. But experience has shown that Indians receiving less pay than Europeans for precisely the same work are apt to resent the differentiation as invidious, notwithstanding that they are not called upon to meet anything like the heavy outlay unavoidable in the case of Europeans.

THE MILITARY BUDGET.

On another "remedy" Mr. Gokhale laid special stress. He appealed to the Viceroy—in view of the profoundly modified condition of affairs arising from the Anglo-Russian convention—to reduce the vast military expenditure and thereby set free funds for urgent objects of moral and material development. In former years when pressing this consideration he was invariably met with the reply that a reduction of the standing Army would be impracticable. But on this occasion, while the Viceroy did not allude to appeal, the Finance Member in reply made an important observation, which deserves far more notice than it has received. He said that the Commander-in-Chief (Sir O'Moore Creagh) had volunteered to institute a thorough inquiry into the question of military expenditure, "recognising the necessity for it and expressing his intention to reduce unnecessary expenditure and duplicate forces (as well as extravagance in the administration), and to get the best work out of those retained."

On the exact meaning of the reference "duplicate forces" no light seems to have been thrown in the final Budget discussion a few weeks later. At least two honourable members, Mr. S. Sinha and Mr. Dadabhoy, asked for reduction of military expenditure. But, so far as newspaper reports show, the only official reply was to correct Mr. Dadabhoy on a question of fact. Sir Fleetwood Wilson said:—

"Mr. Dadabhoy states that Mr. Haldane has announced in Parliament that the India Army may have to be reinforced. I do not know what authority he has for making that statement. I myself have only seen a statement to the effect that Mr. Haldane does not anticipate the possibility of reducing the British forces in India which is a very different thing."

THE INDIAN GARRISON.

It will be seen that this correction on a question of fact does not explain or modify Sir Fleetwood Wilson's reference to getting rid of "duplicate forces" and getting the best work out of those "retained." The question of the strength of the Indian garrison is one of such profound importance that the ambiguity ought not to remain unexplained in view of rumours now afloat. The Viceroy expressed his cordial endorsement of the undertaking to examine departmental expenditure, "both civil and military, with a view to restraining its growth, as well as to actual reductions wherever practicable." It is known that the question of reduction was officially raised after the signature of the Anglo-Russian Convention, but was met with emphatic opposition by the Government of India. If it has recently been renewed, as is stated, this has been done in a most secret and guarded manner.

It is not unlikely that among the boons to be announced by his Majesty at the Delhi Durbar will be a much wider opening of the door to the military profession as a career for Indians of good birth and position, who have long complained that the ever-expanding opportunities of official civil and professional life have had little or no counterpart in the Indian Army. Nothing could be more incongruous than that this announcement should soon be followed by an intimation that the defensive strength of India was to be substantially curtailed. Nor would the "concession" commend itself to the best supporters of British authority in India; for they know enough of human nature in international affairs to agree with the remark publicly made the other day by Sir Mortimer Durand, himself a distinguished diplomatist, that our security in India depends not upon conventions with other nations, but upon our remaining so strong that no one will care to attack us.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN'S VIEWS.

In reference to the above, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, G.C.I.E, writes to the "Times" :—

SIR—It is to be hoped that the leading article published by you on Monday last may have the effect of calling attention to the dangers of reducing the Army of India and that with a fuller understanding of the question that danger may pass away. The problems of India are admirably discussed in your exhaustive "Empire Supplement" of May 24 and the article "India and Imperial Defence" should be closely studied by those who may be tempted to believe that our military strength in India is in excess of our needs. What is the strength of the garrison? In round numbers, 75,000 British soldiers and 35,000 Volunteers, and an Indian native Army of 162,000, with 46,000 Reserves and Imperial Service troops—in all, 318,000 men, to hold and protect a territory of 1,773,000 square miles, a continent as big as Europe without Russia, and with a land frontier of 6,000 miles. In the words of the writer of the article :—"Considering the magnitude of its responsibilities, the Army of India is the smallest in the world".

On Jan. 25 last, Mr. Gokhale, a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, moved for an inquiry into the great increase of civil and military expenditure, and urged the reduction of the Indian Army. The upshot of the discussion was that Sir Fleetwood Wilson announced that the Commander-in-Chief would institute an inquiry into military expenditure, and Mr. Gokhale withdrew his motion for one year. In the course of the debate, one of the official spokesmen is reported to have said that of the increase of three and a quarter millions in the annual Army expenditure in the last twelve years one and three quarter million was due to the improvement in the pay of the British Indian Army and that the reminder had been for armaments. It would be interesting to have some clear information on this point, because it has hitherto been understood that the cost of new armaments, and many other military charges had been paid out of the East India Loan. It would be still more interesting to have a clear statement of the capital expenditure incurred to render the Army in India more efficient, and of the recurring annual expenditure necessarily involved to main ain that increased efficiency. This should, of course, include the expenditure on new barracks and lines. But whatever this may have been, it is perfectly certain that Army expenditure in India cannot be reduced except by reducing the strength of the Army. Here and there some trifling economy may be effected or some appointment abolished, but no great saving can be made without impairing the strength and reducing the efficiency of the Army. The reason is clear enough. The great items of expenditure come under the heads of pay, food, and transport, clothing medical, and ordnance, in the effective services, and provided due economy is ordinarily exercised, there can be no material reduction in these charges unless the strength is reduced.

There are two methods by which the strength can be reduced. A number of regiments and battalions can be altogether abolished or while the cadres are retained, the establishment per unit can be diminished. Assuming that no Government would seek to reduce the small British garrison of India, small as compared with the extent of the country and the enormous population, the application of either of these methods to the native Indian Army would be disastrous. The first would throw a body of British and Indian officers on our hands, as well as non-commissioned officers and men, and the charges entailed for pensions and gratuities would swallow up a great deal of the economy. The second method, although less objectionable than the first, would reduce the efficiency of the units as fighting bodies ready for war, and would produce a comparatively small saving. Both methods are politically objectionable especially at the present time, because they would hardly lead to the greater contentment of the native Army. If there is one thing desired by that Army it is stability and avoidance of change. A year or two ago, every one was full of the importance of maintaining a highly efficient Army in India. The wind appears to have changed now, and because there is need of what Sir Fleetwood Wilson calls "sobriety of expenditure," the eyes of the financial economist are at once turned to the Army, as if this weapon of defence could be tampered with with impunity whenever the financial outlook was not entirely satisfactory.

As you have permitted me from time to time to express my opinion on the present military policy in India, it is scarcely necessary for me to repeat that I regard the attempt to fuse the races composing the Indian Army into one body as a dangerous political error, and that by the plan of forming one amalgamated Army, we are directly playing into the hands of those whose aim is to make India one nation with the sole object of disputing the mastery with us. I do not believe that the advantages of the divisional system compensate for the abolition of the great Army Commands, and I think that these advantages could have been secured without breaking up an Army system which commended itself to many eminent statesmen and soldiers. But the thing has been done, and I can conceive nothing more fatal in military policy than to accept the change and then to refuse to provide the means to carry it to a conclusion. It is a most dangerous delusion to think there are nine complete Divisions in India ready to be launched into the field. Several of the Divisions are wanting in the very essentials of mobility and completeness, and practically exist only on paper. What has to be done now is to provide year by year for all the requirments of these Divisions, and to accept this in principle and almost in the same breath to talk of reduction in Army expenditure is to imply a disastrous want of continuity in military policy. I am far from desirous of belittling the moral forces which make for our beneficent supremacy in India, a supremacy which, I believe, stands between India and anarchy, but I maintain that the strength of the Army is more indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the country than many of the concessions and changes which are regarded as all-important.

Kelvedon, Essex, May 30.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SUGGESTED REDUCTION.

The following is the leading article referred to by Sir Edwin Collen, which appeared in the "Times" of May 29 :—

The rumour that a reduction in the strength of the Indian Army is in contemplation will, if confirmed, make a painful impression upon all who believe that the defence of India against internal disturbance and external aggression is a vital imperial necessity. We recognise that in the near future the finances of India may furnish cause for some anxiety. The million which has been budgeted for the King's visit does not materially affect the situation. It is non-recurring expenditure—some of it will be recovered, as at the last Durbar, and a country which last year had a revenue of over £80,000,000 can look with equanimity and approval upon the provision made, in full accordance with Indian traditions, for the celebration of an event of the deepest interest. The cost of the King's visit is, in short, of no great financial importance. The impending extinction of the revenue from opium is, however, a more serious matter. Calculations of the ultimate effect of the change may vary, but it is undeniable that at no distant period Indian revenues will undergo a marked and permanent diminution under that particular head. The loss will come at a time when expenditure is increasing in several directions. We are all agreed that India requires more and better education, but it will have to be paid for. The widening operations of all the executive departments cost more money. Seeing financial stringency ahead, it is only natural that the authorities both at Home and in India, should look round to see where they can best reduce outlay. Apparently one of the initial proposals was to cut down the salaries of Englishmen serving in India, a step which has been talked of for some time. We can conceive no more effective method of ruining the efficiency of the British Administration. The comparisons now being made with the rates of salaries in other countries are essentially misleading, for where is the country which can show work comparable to that done by Englishmen in India? It is done well, because, among other things, the pay is sufficient to attract good men. In any case, not enough saving can be effected in this direction, so other means of economy are presumably being sought. Fresh taxation within a year or two of the King's visit would be manifestly undesirable. There is official unwillingness to permit India to raise her tariff upon imports, a change which Indians—and most Englishmen in India—desire, and which Lord Minto has recently discussed. Some alternative may therefore have to be devised which will incidentally have the effect of soothing Indian opinion, already somewhat militant on the question of fiscal autonomy.

Obviously a reduction of the standing Army of India would be immensely popular with those Indian politicians to whom the presence of British troops in their midst is extremely unwelcome. The Home Government, which has committed itself to the general principle of the reduction of armaments, but has found it impracticable to carry the principle far in the Home establishment, may perhaps not be unwilling to try the experiment in India. There can be little doubt about the direction of the sympathies of Lord Morley, whose temporary reappearance at the India Office has enabled him to emphasise the pronounced conception of the functions of the Secretary of State which he disclosed not long ago in the pages of a monthly review. Wheave in India a Viceroy who necessarily takes a sanguine view of the operation of those International agreements, affecting the security of India, which he played so large a part in arranging. Given all these factors, it will not be surprising if it is eventually found that the effort to relieve India of her prospective financial difficulties takes the form of a proposal to reduce the standing Army. The article we published showed that an extremely guarded hint, which might be taken to indicate such a possibility, was even made in a recent debate in the Indian Legislative Council.

We trust that the proposal, if it is ever formally made, will meet with strenuous resistance. We are entirely in favour of any reasonable steps to ease the burdens of India, but we could not regard any reduction of the Army of India as either wise or reasonable. The minimum strength of the standing Army of India was fixed by a Royal Commission after the Indian Mutiny, and the limit then laid down as the strength required to ensure safety has never even been reached. The Commission said that the British troops should be 80,000 strong, and that is a total which has never once been attained, and does not exist to-day. On the other hand, the native Army was so far disbanded that it is now very little more than half the strength at which it stood on the eve of the Mutiny. We are told that we ought to reduce the Indian Army, because the Anglo-Russian Convention renders India more secure from attack. But theoretical strength of the Indian Army, which has never been reached, was fixed half a century ago without regard to Russia at all. The figure of 80,000 British troops was decided on, when Russia had just been beaten to her knees in the Crimea, when she was still engaged in completing the conquest of the Caucasus, when she had not even crossed the Caspian, when the Central Asian Khanates were still unconquered. If we needed an Army of a given strength then, assuredly we do not need it less now. Internally in India, there never was a time when it was more necessary to play no tricks with our slender margin of safety. On the frontier, we are confronted on our side of the border by a great array of warlike tribesmen, armed as they were not armed even five years ago. Afghanistan, instead of the confused strife of the Mid-Victorian era, we have a powerful and united nation of splendid guerilla fighters and a country deliberately flooded with arms. Fifty years ago, British domination in the Persian Gulf was entirely unmenaced; China seemed decrepit, and had little control over the provinces bordering on the North-East Frontier of India; and nations were still in the making whose influence is now rapidly extending in the Middle East. The British command of the sea was then still so free from danger that we could send reinforcements to India at short notice, and with little fear of risk. No international agreements, however valuable, can be held to make the military requirements of India smaller than they were fifty years ago.

Compared with its heavy responsibilities the Army of India is the smallest in the world. The territory it guards has a land and sea frontier of 6,000 miles. An exiguous force of 75,400 British troops is planted in the midst of a population of 315,000,000. It is assisted by 159,400 regular native troops. The military strenth of Great Britain in India is already unequal to a very severe strain. It would be deplorable were it to become weaker. Lord Kitchener's reforms, the value of which would at once be diminished by any reduction, aimed solely at increased efficiency, and involved no numerical enlargement. Military expenditure in India has risen because all over the world armies and the munitions of war have grown more expensive. Lord Curzon put the question in a nutshell when he said :—"The Army is required to make India safe; and it cannot be said that India is safe." No paper document can give the assurance provided by an Army trained and ready. No Convention can have any relation to a margin of safety fixed when a menace from the North was still undreamed of, and when Great Britian, still flushed after a victorious war, reigned supreme and unchallenged on the seas. We trust that the earliest opportunity will be taken to allay public anxiety, and to announce the definite resolve of his Majesty's Government to make no reduction in the strength of the Indian Army, but to seek for economies in less dangerous directions.

In the House of Commons, on May 31, Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether a reduction of the Army in India is to be proposed.

Colonel Seely : The hon'ble and gallant member is aware that the Financial Member of the Government of India, speaking in January last, in the Governor-General's Legislative Council on Mr. Gokhale's motion regarding the increase of public expenditure, announced that the Commander-in-Chief was about to institute an inquiry with a view to the reduction of all unnecessary military expenditure. The Government of India's recomendations in pursuance of this inquiry have not yet been received by the Secretary of State. His Majesty's Government do not contemplate any reduction of the British forces serving in India, but they are fully prepared to consider favourably the proposal that the Government of India may find it in their power to make further effecting such readjustment in the Native Indian units with a view to economy, as could be carried out without loss of efficiency to the Army in India as a whole.

In a second leading article on the subject this morning (June 2) the "Times" says :—"The rumour, to which we called attention on Monday, that a reduction of the Indian Army is in contemplation, proves to be have been well founded. The statement made by Col. Seely in the House of Commons on Wednesday, and the long telegram from our Simla correspondent published on the same day, both show that some diminution of numbers is under consideration. It is a great relief to learn that no reduction of the British troops in India is proposed, and the public will, we are sure, note and remember the assurance now given on this point. The curtailment of strength, if it is carried out, is only to affect the Native Army. We may say at once that we view with grave misgiving any attempt to cut down the Army in India, whether British or Native. It is already too small for the heavy responsibilities it has to bear, and the present is not the time to meddle with the safety of the Indian Empire."

LORD CURZON ON THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

LORD CURZON occupied the chair at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on May 29, when Mr. W. L. Grant, Professor of Colonial History, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, read a paper on "Geographical Conditions affecting Canada."

Professor Grant said that Canada resembled a wasp, with the waist at Winnipeg. Not a bale of goods, not an emigrant, could go from east to west without passing through that city. It is well that war between the British Empire and the United States was now practically unthinkable, for he knew of no country in the world to easy to cut in two as Canada. A dash over seventy miles of flat country into an unfortified and unfortifiable city on an open plain, and Canada fell hopelessly into two. Luckily such a war was now almost as unthinkable as one between England and Scotland, and this weakness would soon partially be remedied by the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. To complete nationality Canada intended to go; within the British Empire, unless cast off, but in any case within or without it.

Lord Curzon said that it was a matter of the greatest certainty that Canada would become a mighty nation. He had never found in the climate, and he had visited the country several times, anything that was not prophetic of good. The whole air throbbed with vitality. We in this country were not going to see cut out of the British Empire one of its most splendid assets. We wanted to see growing up in the north of the American continent a race equal in every respect to that of the United States. Though we gave birth to one child that left us in process of time, it might one day be said that we had atoned for that mistake by giving birth to another of equal stature which remained in perpetual accord with the rest of the household. (Cheers.)

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 15.] [BOMBAY, June 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	79 15-16		unchgd
do. Rentes	96		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	94	1-4	
do. Govt. securities	64 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-2		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 9-16		unchgd
do. in New York	53 1-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·30 1-2		unchgd
do. at Berlin	20·43		1-2
do. at New York	4·86 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7-8		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3-8	1-4	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—India buying and China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£39,500,000	Inc.	£700,000
Public Deposits	...£14,803,000	Dec.	£.00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,610,000	Inc.	£400,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	...£29,000,000	Inc.	£190,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,100,000	Inc.	£100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	...
Manchester		Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		750
Imports	...	...
Mid Americans	...	8·30—·07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 5-8—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·92	7·89	7·59	7·24	7·10
—·07	—·05	—·07	—·08	—·08

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·04	7·03	7·03	7·03
—·08	—·08	—·08	—·09

New York Official noon call July 15·79 Oct. 13·39

New Orleans 10 a.m. July 15·33 Oct. 13·31

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	5,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	...
Exports to Continent	...	500
Spot Cotton—		15·65—15

Futures—Month of July 15·26—26; Futures—Month of Oct 13·40—13 — Declined on longs unloading and bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 3-8—1-16.
Futures—Month of July	...15·22—20
Do. do Oct.	...13·31—12
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...32 2-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Red Karachi ...32 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone of wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...43 1-2—1-1
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Value.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...45 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...43 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 1-2—2-4
Do. Months—June-July—Nominal.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Buyers, &c—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-2—Sellers. Quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...£ 57 3-4
Yellow Metal ...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 9-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay ...10

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 8 1-4—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.
Tone—Held for higher prices.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12-9—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Nothing doing and prices nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 8 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Flat opened firm closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June-August.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...June.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta, June—10 5 1-4—Value.
Do do. June-July—10 4 1-2—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—10 3 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—10 6 2-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—10 6 —Value.
Aug-Nov.—10 5 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta June—11 6 3-4—Value.
Do do. June July—11 6 —Value.
Aug-Nov—11 5 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—11 8 1-4—Value.
Do. do. June-July—11 7 1-2 —Value.
Aug-Nov—11 6 3-4—Value.
General Tone—Holders asking higher prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [16TH June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
14 Boxes Bullions	8,44,800	London	Chartered Bank
Sovereigns ...	1,54,500	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
28 Boxes Sovs.	18,750	do	National Bank
Bullions	17,81,760	do	National Bank
1 Box Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
203 Bar Silver	3,75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Silver	35	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Bullions	1,53,630	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 14th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	32	37,337
B B and C I Railway ...	48	57,764

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s 4d. T.T., 1s.4 1-32d Demand and 1s 4 3-16d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Remittances and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastean rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 1 32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1 4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134
Shanghai „	...178 1-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opend at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and has kept steady during the day at these rates with only a small business passing.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement ... „ 96 9 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London was unchanged yesterday at 24 1-2 ready and 24 9-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged. The market opened at 1-16 under yesterday's rates and has remained steady during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0	0
Australian „ ...	... „	24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... „	62	6	0
„ 1st settlement ...	„	62	6	0
„ 2nd Settlement ...	„	62	9	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs 17 lakhs, Bills were allotted at 1s. 4d. and 32·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d., tenderers receiving 16 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 77·60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 26th May and arrived to-day with the mail of 2nd June brings £210,000 bar gold £230,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Councils Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 6,70,000
Bombay	...	...	... „ 9,70,000
Madras	...	...	... „ 10,20,000
	Total...		... „ 26,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd June and comes with the mail of the 9th June brings £200,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 12,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... „ 12,40,000
Madras	...	...	... „ 8,90,000
	Total...		... „ 33,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th June and comes with the mail of the 16th June, brings £160,000 bar gold, £100,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay	...	...	... „ 12,70,000
Madras	...	...	... „ 5,30,000
	Total...		... „ 24,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	......	22,20,000
Other Deposits	......	45,32,000
Sundries	90,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	3,24,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	91,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	......	1,47,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	6,52,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	18,01,000
Bullion	......	70,000
Balance with other Banks.	89,000	......
Sundries	45,000	......
Cash	......	37,13,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	45,621	34,486	+ 11,135
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th June.	2,273,425	3,037,351	—763,929
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	34,442	16,089	+18,353
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	1,933	168	+1,765
Total...	36,375	16,257	+20,118
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th June			
Europe ..	848,708	979,948	—133,240
China ..	13,510	91,652	— 78,142
Japan ..	492,447	761,673	—260,226
Coast Ports ..	29,749	29,319	+ 430
Total	1,374,414	1,862,592	—483,178
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	3,365	10,302	— 6,937
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	18,200	12,629	+ 5,571

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 20th May 1911—7,879 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct, 1910, to 15th April 1911—3,106 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

......	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	2,594	399,239	421,558
Central India... ...	1,506	145,496	213,568
Barsee and Nagar ...	2,099	113,779	265,311
Berar	4,690	352,679	523,761
Central Provinces ...	903	146,338	293,329
Total Oomras ...	11,792	1,157,531	1,717,527
Dholleras	12,984	237,682	238,900
Broach	450	217,874	303,662
Compta and Dharwar.	13,101	156,841	183,623
Westerns	2,244	17,650	30,748
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	193	292,581	407,194
Bengals (Rajputana)...	3,305	123,306	113,952
Sind	1,516	58,310	41,518
Persian	36	2,337	3,735
American	... ..	6,522	853
Egyptian	......	2,258	397
Other sorts	......	533	245
Total ...	45,624	2,273,425	3,037,354

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 1st June, 1911	2,273,425
	2,523,475
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 1st June, 1911	1,379,414
	1,144,011
Afloat	21,515
	1,122,496
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	565,895
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd June, 1910 ...	556,601
Difference since last week	—9,938

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fluctuations on weather reports have been the order of the day in the Home markets, and are likely to continue so. Dry weather, with high temperatures in Texas early in the week, caused an advance all-round but more favourable conditions later on brought about a corresponding decline, and on the week changes are moderate for old crop and slight for new. The market is entirely a weather one, and the future—uncertain as the weather. We do not, however, anticipate any great change either way, a rise or fall of a farthing per pound being probably the maximum for the present.

The local market has been little affected by fluctuations at Home, and contracts prices are almost unchanged. There has been little business doing and the steadiness is due rather to the good demand for ready cotton than to any outside influence. A small business was reported during the week in new crop fine M. G. Bengals, November delivery, and in the bazaar a trifling business has been done in "Suttas" of H. G. Bengal and good Broach.

For ready cotton there has been a good enquiry throughout the week and a larger turn-over would have resulted, but for the difficulty experienced in obtaining good selection at anything approaching a moderate price. High-class lots are firmly held, and though rates have advanced daily many dealers have refused to move their stocks except at a considerably premium on current prices. The demand has been chiefly for export but mills have also been buying more freely. Rates are Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 higher on the week.

More or less heavy rain has fallen during the past week and has been widespread, extending nearly all over the cotton area from the Barsi Nugger districts to the Punjab. Sowing is reported to have begun in the Berars, Central Provinces and Khandeish. The monsoon has commenced well and timely.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week	This week	Difference.
New York—			
Futures July ...	15·60	15·26	—·34
„ Oct. ...	13·42	13·40	—·02
Spot ...	15·85	15·65	—·20
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	15·48	15·22	—·26
„ Oct. ...	13·31	13·31	unchgd
Spot ...	15 7-16	15 3-8	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July..	7·99	7·92	—·07
„ Oct.-Nov...	7·15	7·10	—·05
Spot ...	8·31	8·30	—·01

LATER.

There is not much change in prices to-day, but the tone of the market is easier and the enquiry for ready cotton has fallen off somewhat.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	361	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	„	356	do
Do H G Westerns	„	324	do
Do M G do	„	330	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	307 8	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	„	245	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	„	270	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
7·98	7·88	7·61	7·26	
+01	+01	+02	+02	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·12	7·05	7·04	7·01	7·04
+03	+01	+01	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

The freight market is much weaker and very little business has been done during the week. Rates are lower, but at the reduced prices little interest is shown by shippers, and bookings are only retail. The following engagements are reported:—

Marseilles:—15s. for June.
Dunkirk:—13s for June.
Liverpool:—14s. 6d. for June.
Antwerp:—12s 6d for June; 13s 9d July.
Genoa:—14s for July.
Hamburg:—13s 6d for August and September.
The market closes dull with little doing.
No fixtures are reported this week.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Many fluctuations have occurred during the week under review. Early in the week the market advanced nearly 3 to 4 annas per cwt., but prices have since declined to their former level. There are now no complaints regarding godown accommodation as receipts into Bombay have fallen off considerably, and shipments have been on a free scale.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 11 13 0 B. T.
September ....Rs. 12 13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—

The market has ruled very quiet and very little business has been put through.

We quote:—
Brown Cawnpore ready......Rs. 6 13 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ......Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Market quiet with little doing.

We quote:—
Bold white 85 per cent....... Rs. 51 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat.......... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni .... Rs. 43 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market has been quiet with only a small business passing.

We quote:—
Ready .... Rs. 9 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Quiet but steady. Little doing.

We quote:—
Ready .... Rs. 7 3 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

A quiet market during the week.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 21 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Prices are rather easier. There is a moderate demand.

We quote:—
Bold ....Rs. 40 8 0
Small....................Rs. 39 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Firm. Fair enquiry.

We quote:—
July-August....................Rs. 7 2 6 R.T.

WHEAT:—

Market dull. Up-country buyers have quieted down owing to rain having fallen in many places, and the "Sutta" market is easier.

We quote:—
White Bangla .... Rs. 4 9 0 R. T.
Ready white Delhi......... „ 4 9 0 „
July white Delhi .... „ 4 11 0 „
September white Delhi... „ 5 0 0 „

LOCAL YARNS.

There has again been a fair business in yarns during the past week and prices have ruled steady to firm. Sales have been made of 10's, 12's and 16's and 20's have also changed hands. The market closes steady.

Weekly sales from Hongkong	...	1,000 Bales
Unsold stock at Hongkong	...	25,000 „
Exchange at Hongkong ...	...	135 1-2
Exchange at Shanghai ...	...	181

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	45,624 bales
Wheat	208,698 cwts.
Linseed	91,328 „
Rapeseed	17,479 „
Gingellyseed	5,540 „
Poppyseed	22,480 „
Groundnuts	8,719 „
Castorseed	12,517 „
Rice	12,519 „
Myrabollams	17,203 „
Cottonseed	57,267 „
Mowraseed	9,846 „
Gram	9,949 „
Joowar	3,483 „
Maize	4,193 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The demand continues slack but prices are steady.

GREY GOODS:—There is a moderate demand and rates are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is dull. There is a small demand for printed scarves. An improvement is expected in about two months.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—There is little demand here, but prices at Home are firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is very steady. Home prices are not declining and deliveries here are unsatisfactory, the up-country demand being poor.

DHOOTIES:—The Home market is firm. The local demand is however poor.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL—The Home market is again higher both for copper and Yellow metal and prices are now £2 higher for copper, £1 for yellow metal from the bottom. Rupee rates are advanced here also to a small extent but consumption is checked.

PETROLEUM.

				per case		
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6	0	2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	„	5	12	2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4	12	2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	„	4	8	2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4	0	2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4	6	2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°	per 2 tins	„	3	10	0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	per 5 Impl. gallons	„	3	10	0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°	per 2 tins	„	3	0	0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		„	3	10	0

Unsteady.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

		Rs.	a.	p
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	...	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins		4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	...	2	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is active and steady and prices of mill shares have more or less advanced owing to report of good rains all over the country. Bank of Bombay shares have kept in demand at Rs. 1,630; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 68 1-2; Indian Specie have advanced to Rs 52 1-2 to Rs. 53; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares to Rs. 10 1-4; Credit Bank shares to Rs. 10; and Bank of Burma's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 135 1-2. Mill shares are steady, Central India's after touching Rs. 1,750 have closed at Rs. 1,735; Bombay United have been placed at Rs. 312 1-2; Ahmedabad advance have improved to Rs. 540; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are steady at Rs. 1,177 1-2; Crecent's are steady at Rs. 72 1-2; David's have improved to Rs. 393 3-4; Empress Mill shares have been placed at Rs. 195; Coorla at Rs. 450; Edward Sassoon are steady at Rs. 190; Fazulbhai's have advanced at Rs. 200; Finlay's are steady at Rs. 262 1-2; Imperial's at Rs. 90; Jamshed's at Rs. 152 1-2; Jivraj Balloo have changed hands at Rs. 287 1-2; Khattau Makanji have gradually advanced to Rs. 810; Kohinoor's to Rs. 675; Leopold's have ruled at and about Rs. 66; Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,385; Maneckji Petit's at Rs. 2,665; Morarji Goculdas are in demand at Rs, 2,800; and New Great Eastern have advanced to Rs. 182 1-2. A good let of Phœnix Mills shares has been placed at Rs. 80; Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are steady at Rs. 800; Standard are at and about Rs. 970; Swadeshi's have advanced to Rs. 1,130; and Sun Mills are quiet at Rs. 90. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock's are unchanged at Rs. 240; Bomday Burmah's have advanced to Rs. 565; and Badham Pile's are at and about Rs. 91 C.D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co, Ld. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 130 and preference shares at Rs. 171. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are steady at Rs 277 1-2 and preference shares have improved to Rs 285. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. shares have been placed at Rs 17; Bombay Flours are steady at Rs 820; Central India Mining at Rs 28 1-4; Shivrajpur's at Rs 17 3-4, and Bamankua's at Rs 7; Phillip's have advanced to Rs. 40; Kemp's are quiet at Rs 170; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs 530; Port Canning's are steady at Rs 830; Tata Iron and Steel Co ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 65 1-2, deferred shares at Rs. 102 and preference shares at Rs. 158. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. ordinary shares are at Rs. 60 premium and preference shares at Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 premium; Press shares are steady; Mofussil's have improved to Rs. 890; New Berar's to Rs. 540; and Indian Cotton to Rs. 140. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley are steady at Rs. 482 1-2; Ahmedabad-Prantij at Rs. 630; Amritsar-Patti's at Rs. 124; Central Provinces Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 29 1-2 and Gujarat Railway at Rs. 28 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—160 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 6 bales wool, R Peerchand; 62 bales wool, and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 105 cwt gum, R Damji and Co; 163 cwt condiments and currypowder, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 75 cwt myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,008 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 30 cwt condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 150 cwt chutney, F Nowroji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwt olibanum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dorrington Court s—660 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, The M B Kaisha; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, and 7,000 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,015 cwt linseed, G Bhimji.

Gramsbergen s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Barbara s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,007 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Becher; 98 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co.

Mathona s—6,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Clan Sinclair s—16,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Claverley s—5,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,013 cwts groundnuts, E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 12 cwt cardamom, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Assaye s—250 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—150 cwts olibanum and 86 cwt myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 128 boxes English dollars, The Hongkong Bank; 85 boxes English dollars, The International Bank.

Nippon s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, A E J Abraham.

Nippon s—200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 450 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,650 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 25 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

Colombo Maru s—104 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—508 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—550 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

1st Sunday, after Trinity 18th June.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a m Matins; 8-30 a m. Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns 169, 172, 553, 106; 6 30 p m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—298, 202, 27; Collections for—Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays, Choral-Evensong at 6-30 p m.

Thursday, 22nd June, 1911—Coronation Services. 7-15 a m, Holy Communion—Choral. 6-30 p m, Special Service—Choral.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m, Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Thursday, 22nd June, 1911—Day of the Coronation of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.—8 a m, Holy Communion; 9-30 a m, Parade Service. Saturday, 24 June—Feast of S John the Baptist.—8 a m, Holy Communion.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi. 8 a m, Litany and Holy Communion with address; 11-30 a m, Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the C M S Up-country Missions.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev P Eykyn—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a m Shortened Matins; 11-30 a m, Holy Communion and Sermon Preacher: Rev E E Hill, Chaplain of All Saints, Malabar Hill and S Stephen's Bandra will officiate and Preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of ease to St. Peter.—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-30 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p.m, Canarese, 6-30 p.m. Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of East to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R C Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev Dr B De Monte; 7 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m, Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m, 8 a m, 9 a m, 6 30 p m.

St Joseph's Church, Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6 30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes, 7 and 9 a m, Masses; 5 30 p m Evening Service 7 and 7 30 a m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon—Vicar: L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6 p m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P B Saldanha and J A Gomes 6 a m, Mass 8 a m, High Mass: 6 p m, Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvasao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques 6-45 and 8 a m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8 30 a m.

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Continho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a m, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Mr W J Kenshett; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev J T Edwards; 5 p m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m, Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev J T Edwards; 6-30 p m, Preacher: Rev J Lampard; 5 p m, Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister; Rev H E Barrell. 8-30 a m, Morning Service Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Psalm 66. Hymns, 142, 43, 237.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a m. Morning Service, 9 30 a m. Evening 6 30 p m Social Hour, at 8 45 p m. Paster: Rev C B Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6 30 p m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton; 11 a.m. Service at Parel; 11 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p m Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evening Service Preacher: Rev Alex S Crichton, Psalm 23. Hymns—95, 193, 237.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, morning service. Preacher: Rev Dr Scott; 4-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher; Rev M B Nikamb.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m, Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

American Mission Church (Congregational) New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—4-30 p m, Marathi Service, R J Malete; 6 p m, English Service, Rev W Hazen.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1680
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	64
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 „	10
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	83
Specie Bank	100	50	7	52½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	10¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	78¼
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	635
Alliance	1000	1000	...	50
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	180
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	90
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	550
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	312½
Century	100	100	3	200
Central India	500	500	70	1735
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	490
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1170
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	800	800	...	190
Cooria	1000	1000	yr. 20	450
Crescent	100	100	4	72½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	835
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	393¾
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	550
Empress	500	500	...	195
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	190
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	200
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1290
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	260
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	470
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	360
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	330
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	152½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	290
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	810
Kohinoor	500	500	15	675
Leopold	100	100	...	66
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1400
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2665
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2800
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	80	80	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	180
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	750
Phœnix	100	100	6	80
Presidency	1000	1000	...	250
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	450
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	800
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	555
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4200
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	140
Standard Mills	500	500	25	970
Sun	250	250	nil	90
Swan	250	250	10	200¾
Swadesh	500	500	25	1130
Textile	500	500	20	840¾
Vishnu Cotton ...O.	500	500	nil	515¾
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	610
Western India	1000	1000	25	360

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcok Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	240
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	84
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	565
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ...O.	£10	£10	Nil.	130
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	171
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	17
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	820
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ...O	250	250	7-8	[illegible]
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	28[illegible]
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	28¼
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	115
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	197½
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josta Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	55
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ „	170
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	107
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	270
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	40
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	827½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	17½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	103
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	65½
Do. D.	30	30	...	102
Do. P.	150	130	...	159
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	245
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	c.d. 46
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	530

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Beal's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	500
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	307½
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	885
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	680
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	627½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	124
Sindh Light Railways Ld (Mirpur Khas–Jhudo Feeder)	100	100		120
Do. Mirpur Khas–Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	126
Tapti Valley Railway Co	500	500	4½ „	482½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	122
Central Provinces	25		4 „	29 1-2
Ghzrat Railway	25		4 „	28 1-2

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 3rd June.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd June 11				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2791·38	1383000	33335747	34718747
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	30100	729991	760091
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	3700	54521	58221
Total...	2957·33	1416800	34120259	35537059
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 3rd June 10				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1261275	34681159	35942434
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·6	37935	685356	723291
B.-K. Ry........	40·29	2945	33319	36264
Total	2950·62	1302155	35399834	36701989
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 6·71	+121725	-1345412	-1223687
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	......	— 7835	+ 44635	+ 36800
Inc. or Dec. Baran Kotah R.	......	+ 755	+ 21202	+ 21957

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd June on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,80,000	3,30,000	4,000	5,14,0[illegible]
Or per mile of Railway.........	357	654	8	1,0[illegible]
For previous 21 weeks of half year	37,34,277	71,42,419	75,334	109520[illegible]
Total for 22 weeks	39,14,277	74,72,419	79,334	11466[illegible]
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,85,755	2,68,134	8,204	4,62,09[illegible]
Per mile of Ry...	368	532	16	91[illegible]
Total to corresponding date...	37,99,995	76,34,361	1,44,005	1157836[illegible]

Increase for the week ....Rs. 51,907
Decrease to date .... „ 1,12,334

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd June on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	400	300	......	70[illegible]
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	17	... ...	40
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	11,703	9,527	40	21,270
Total for 22 week	12,103	9,827	40	21,970
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	769	435	5	1,209
Per mile of Ry..	45	25	......	70
Total to corresponding date..	13,517	13,567	94	27,178

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 509
Do. to date .... „ 5,208

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd June on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	12,000	28,000	......	40,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	83	......	[illegible]
For previous 21 weeks of half year	2,95,002	7,13,300	3,600	10,11,902
Total for 22 weeks	3,07,002	7,41,300	3,600	10,51,902
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,482	13,446	......	25,928
Per mile of Ry..	37	39	......	76
Total to corresponding date...	2,82,712	3,41,323	11,074	6,35,109

Increase for the week ....Rs. 14,072
Do. to date.......................Rs. 4,16,793

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd June on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	2,12,000	2,70,000	7,000	4,89,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	120	152	4	276
For previous 21 weeks of half year	42,63,527	63,48,148	1,40,628	10752303
Total for 22 week	44,75,527	66,18,148	1,47,628	11241303
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,17,658	2,86,163	10,347	5,14,168
Per mile of Ry..	123	161	6	289
Total to corresponding date...	40,99,754	69,56,028	1,86,810	11242592

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 25,168
Do. to date ....Rs. 1,289

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd June on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week........	8,000	47,000	... ..	55,000
Or per mile of Railway	57	333	......	390
For previous 21 weeks of half year	1,63,138	11,19,748	2,896	12,85,282
Total for 22 weeks	1,71,138	11,66,748	2,896	13,40,282
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,679	42,442	......	49,121
Per mile of Ry..	47	301	......	348
Total to corresponding date	1 72,636	11,11,849	5,014	12,89,499

Increase for the week ....Rs. 5,879
Do. to date .... „ 50,783

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

UNDERMINING THE BENCH.

Mr. Emmott undoubtedly dealt quite fairly with the question of order raised by Mr. Churchill's outburst during the week, and he was bound to adjudicate on the literal expression which Mr. Churchill used. The inferential interpretation which the Home Secretary's hearers are entitled to put upon it is far wider in its scope, and if Mr. Churchill regards it as a "monstrous misrepresentation" to say that he imputed bias to the judicial bench, than we cannot understand why he used the words which he admits. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Churchill quoted the opinion of "a very large number of people" that the judges were "no doubt unconsciously biassed" except for the purpose of giving the opinion the weight—for what it was worth—of his approval. Mr. Churchill's attack was—shall one say "unconsciously"?—indicative of a movement having for its object the avoidance of judicial authority in dealing with such matters as the administration of trade union funds. That is why the determining authority is now sought to be vested in the Registrar of Friendly Societies instead of the judges. The Registrar is removeble, and the judges are not. If the Registrar proves incurably honest in administering the rules of the unions he can be deposed at a convenient opportunity, and a more pliable official placed in his stead. The fear of the mob lawyers in the House is of the unpurchasable judiciary, and their utmost endeavours and those of unscrupulous Ministers who play down to them are being employed, through the Trade Unions Bill and otherwise, to undermine the paramount authority of the judicial bench.

TESTIMONY FROM ABROAD.

When Dr. Johnson turned up his nose at music on the ground that it could not express ideas, he was only doing what so many other men in the same vein have done—he was airing his imitations. Johnson had had little time to cultivate what he would doubtless regard as among the mere graces of life, and in any case the century that he adorned was still a period of emergence from the incubus of Puritanism. A violent reaction on moral grounds usually elbows the arts into the mud, and even when English music had settled into its pride again, there were many of the insular stamp of mind to gird at the genius of Handel because of his foreign extraction. When will musicians learn that while there is room for patriotism the fine arts there should be no hostile frontiers? Happily, this country kept its artistic instincts alive in unpromising times by recruiting its forces from abroad, and there has never been a time when the foreigner of genius has been unwelcome over here. Holbein, Lely, Van Dyck, and Kneller in painting have not been more welcome than Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Spohr, and Mendelssohn, or spoken more warmly of British hospitality. But the welcome is redoubled when a distinguished German critic and historian like Professor Wolf, of Berlin University, comes over and give us credit for the great part we have taken in the evolution of music, especially by the early hymn and Gregorian music of England and Ireland, our organ, virginals, and other instrumentel work, and the admirable concerted writing that graced the English school from the time of Lawes and Purcell to the era of "The Beggars' Opera" and beyond. All this is in no way novel, but it is well to have the familiar fact sometimes by a competent outside authority.

LOOKING FOR THE GOLDEN LINING.

Many eminent men in writing to the meeting of the Aerial League congratulated that body on the splendid assistance it has afforded to the youngest of the sciences, and Mr. Balfour doubtless wrote with all the enthusiasm of a novice, considering that he made a successful first flight in competent hands only the other day. That fact, and the terrible disaster to French statesmen since, enforces a contrast which needs no pointing, and one would be the last to base any scale of international comparison on the success or failure of detached occurrences or experiments. But when one so often hears complaints that we are behind the other nations in aerial progress, it is something of a compensation to remember that, with one or two unhappy exceptions, our English aeronauts have enjoyed, on the whole, a marked immunity from disaster. Thus, if we lack the lightning impetuosity of our Gallic neighbours, and that spirit of state benevolence towards new scientific inventions which the Germans exhibit, we can certainly claim no uncommon share of that prudence which aims at giving science as safe a foothold as possible in mysterious and unfamiliar regions. Many of the speeches at the Mansion House meeting carry this reassurance between the lines of their context, and one has no doubt this insistence on the maxim, Slow but Sure, will find a practical response in City circles. We are certainly behindhand, as Sir Henry Settle said, but not so hopelessly that a measure of whole-hearted and financial assistance will not work wonders if it is timely and generous; and the City's magnates, in lending their help, will afford the best of all examples for the State to follow.

A GUINEA FOR SHAKSPEARE.

Sir John Hare's speech in the Manchester Town Hall on behalf of the proposed National Theatre stated the official attitude of this country with regard to the theatre very concisely. It is, indeed, as he said, nothing less than a scandal that England the richest country in the world, and the possessor of the works of the greatest of all dramatists, should lack the State Theatre with the classic repertoire which nearly all the other great cities of Europe possess, and in which France, Germany, and Austria are so conspicuously rich. However, the movement for the establishment of such a playhouse is progressing, and, at the meeting which Sir John Hare addressed, Lord Lytton was able to announce that the London County Council have given the promoters of the movement a year's option of the site in Spring Gardens which the Council are shortly to vacate. The meaning of this, of course, is that if by May, 1912, the promoters of the National Theatre have in hand the necessary funds they will be able to acquire for their playhouse a beautiful and very accessible site in one of the most desirable parts of West London. They have already made considerable progress in this direction, and with the admirable energy they are displaying in making the scheme known throughout the country, it should not be impossible to collect the sum necessary for the acquisition of the site in the period available. If every playgoer who honours Shakspeare's plays, and desires to see them educately and reverently presented, were to send a guinea, the fund would not have to be open long.

RELIEF ALL ROUND.

There is more of Ladysmith than Mafeking about the relief of Fez, for, after all our misgivings and anxiety, it turns out that the siege was raised without the firing of a shot. In other words, it was a case of peaceful penetration; and, though congratulations are due in the first place to France, many nations share in the general rejoicing, for the news means deliverance to a mixed European colony, which must have had a month of much discomfort and privation. Among them are four English ladies who had deserved better treatment from the Moors, considering that they have spent the best part of their lives in nursing the native women and giving them some leaven of civilisation to alleviate their rather sorry lot. As to the solution that awaits the Moroccan difficulty, we must now await some consensus of the Powers, and this apparent conclusion to an awkward military situation ought appreciably to improve the diplomatic prospects. There seems no reason to quarrel with Mulai Hafid, who has simply been the victim of one of those reactions incident to a race which is as fickle in its allegiance as it is nomadic in its instincts. He may be trusted to consolidate his power when it is restored to him and the task will be rather to prevent this same reactionary spirit in the victorious autocrat from taking the form of wholesale vengeance. But whatever turn events may take, one thinks it only fair that France should have first voice, seeing that she has borne all the burden and heat of the day; and we say this with the more confidence in view of the perfectly correct official attitude that Germany has maintained throughout a trying business.

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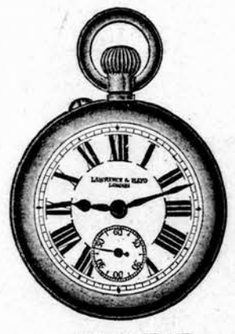

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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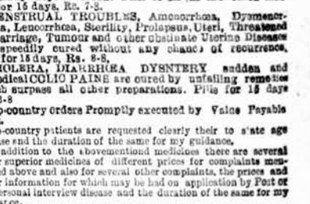

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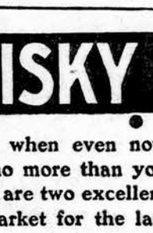

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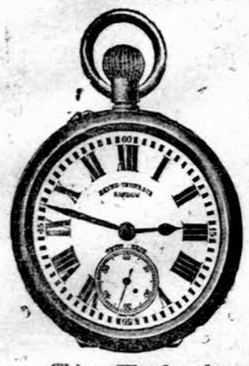

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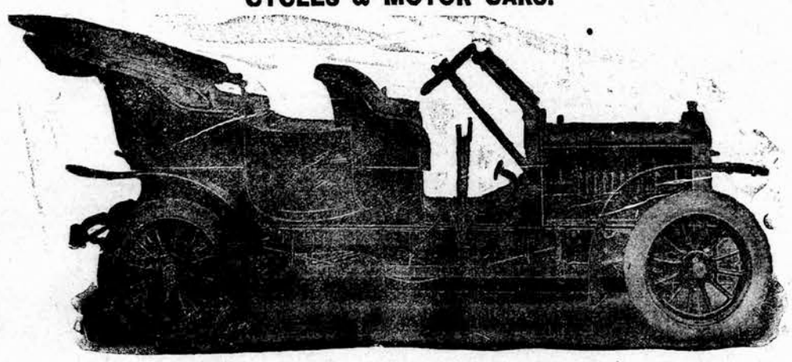

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